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LAST EDITION

BOGUS TEXT OF AMERICAN NOTE SENT TO JAPAN

Secretary Lansing Issues Statement Defining Internal Peace Clauses in Japanese Newspapers as Work of Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following developments appeared today in the far eastern situation:

1—Secretary Lansing issued a statement declaring Japanese newspaper comment on the United States note to China, counselling internal peace, was based on a "bogus" text of the note sent to Japan from this country.

2—Announcement was made that a Japanese mission to the United States will arrive early in July.

3—The Japanese intentions toward China and the United States were stated to The Christian Science Monitor from an authoritative source.

The statement issued by the Secretary of State was deemed advisable by him because of the publication this morning of an alleged Tokyo dispatch to the effect that the Japanese press has commented unfavorably on the note sent to Peking by the United States because Japan was not consulted in the matter. It will be recalled that the note presented by Minister Reisch to the Chinese Foreign Office expressed merely the friendly concern of the United States over the internal situation in China and advised that the contending parties settle their differences for the sake of the common good of the country. There was no hint or intimation in the note to which the Japanese Government could take exception. The statement issued by Secretary Lansing is as follows:

"Whatever comment has arisen has been due entirely to the publication of a bogus note purporting to have been sent to Tokyo from New York. Since our attention has been called to the removing the correct text has been published in Japan from the Chinese papers. Whatever suspicion was caused by the bogus was removed when the correct text was published."

That statement of the Secretary leaves no doubt in the thought of observers here that the garbled text of the note to China sent from New York to Tokyo was the work of propagandists, who are seeking to arouse suspicion among the Japanese against the United States.

It is believed that the forthcoming Japanese mission to the United States will be one of the most important that has visited this country because it will serve to help strengthen the understanding already existing between the two governments and go far toward removing the suspicion that has been aroused by German influence here. The Japanese mission will not be concerned over financial matters, as Japan has no desire to borrow funds. The mission will discuss with this Government subjects of shipping and trade in which they are mutually interested and the matter of supplies for the Allies also will be discussed.

Although Japan has made no inquiries in the matter, the State Department has considered it fair to both nations to send an explanation to Tokyo concerning the garbled copy of the Chinese note. This bureau is given the information that Japan not only has not made any protest, but would not feel in a position to do so for the very good reason that there is nothing to make a protest about. Japan, it is set forth, understands clearly the intentions of the United States respecting China and knows that the interest of this country is that of an unselfish friend.

The Christian Science Monitor is also in a position to say that so far as official understanding and information is available Japan has not sent troops to China and does not purpose to do so. It is explained, and it is

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

There is a general lull in the fighting on the allied front in France as far as any operations on a large scale are concerned. Both the British and French forces, however, continue to retain at all points a full initiative. Artillery actions are reported by both London and Paris. Whilst the activities of the air service are again marked, London announces that since the morning of June 7 the total captures made by the British include 7342 German prisoners, among them 145 officers; also 47 guns, 242 machine guns and 60 trench mortars. Paris makes the interesting announcement that French cavalry, operating in Thessaly, entered Larissa at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

Minor operations are reported from the Austro-Italian theater and from Macedonia, notably in the region of Lake Doiran.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—No fighting operations on a large scale up to the present are reported

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Paul Thompson

Senor Eduardo Dato

Who succeeded Senor Garcia Prieto as Premier of Spain

NEW POLICY FOR SPAIN DEMANDED

Complete Reorganization of State Called for—Senor Dato Endeavors to Placate Army and Preserve Constitution

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—Although Senor Dato, the new Premier, has made a statement in a somewhat optimistic vein declaring that his Ministry will devote itself assiduously to the internal reform problems of national defense and the maintenance of strict neutrality, his situation is generally regarded as one for sympathy rather than hope, and nothing is more certain than that an enormous upheaval in one form or another will soon take place in Spain.

Senor Dato's efforts are evidently being directed to a compromise by which he will placate the army and preserve the constitution and its general methods in their present form, and there is a widespread feeling that this is impossible. The country is bent on a complete change, which will bring about efficiency and remove control from the reactionary elements of the régime; and practically all classes except these reactionaries are in sympathy with the army. To those unacquainted with the deeper and more subtle movements in Spanish life at present the action of the army and its attitude comes as a great surprise.

The reactionaries, including Roman Catholics and Germanophiles, had prided themselves that the army was with them completely, and it turns out that it is quite otherwise. The army now is out for a complete reorganization of the State, and as such has the full sympathy of the best and most advanced liberal thought.

It seems impossible that the initiative having once been taken there can be any settlement until the most drastic reforms have been accomplished. There is comment upon the marked circumstance that the manifesto of the Committee of Defense contained no expression of loyalty to the throne. The disturbance evidently gives some impetus to regional movements in the provinces of Catalonia, Aragon and Biscay. The situation is full of enormous possibility and there is great excitement in all circles.

COAL PRICE POWER FOR PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Pomeroy has introduced a resolution in the Senate to regulate the production, sale and distribution of coal and to empower the President to fix the price for coal either at the mine or elsewhere.

GORE PROHIBITION BILL REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Gore War Prohibition Bill was favorably reported in the Senate today. It prohibits the use of any perishable foods in the manufacture of intoxicants and empowers the President to stop the use of perishable foodstuffs in such manufacture. It also authorizes the President to commandeer for redistillation all spirits in bond.

GREECE TURNS TO M. VENIZELOS

Ultimate Return of Cretan Statesman to Power Called Foreign Conclusion—New King May Be Acceptable

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Thursday)—There is still calm at Athens. The allied troops disembarked at Athens without incident and were quartered in the town. Constantine left for Tatoi Palace on Tuesday evening and Prince Alexander took the oath formally. On Tuesday, also, Larissa was occupied by the allied cavalry. The French troops marching through Thessaly have had a warm reception from the populace who were, according to all reports, delighted to receive them. General Renault's troops also occupied the Isthmus of Corinth without any opposition, and in fact with the same warm approval of the populace.

All attempts to stir up trouble—and they have not been few—have been frustrated and so far they have only served to indicate the weakness of the support behind Constantine. M. Zalmis' note to M. Jonnart has been scrutinized with interest by friends of the Entente and without undue satisfaction.

Constantine is now recognized to be difficult to pin down to anything definite and it is noted that the note does not specifically state that he abdicates, and therefore if an opportunity was offered later, no one doubts that Constantine would not hesitate to say that he had not abdicated and act accordingly.

As to King Alexander, it is believed he might be acceptable to M. Venizelos, whose flatly expressed refusal to have anything more to do with Constantine as the friend of Germany, and therefore, the enemy of the allied cause with which M. Venizelos believes the Greek cause is one, did not, so far as is known, extend necessarily to every member of the royal family.

At the same time, many would regard it as more satisfactory if the entire dynasty were cleared out. It is hoped that Constantine, with his friends, will not be permitted to go anywhere where they can set up a center of disaffection to injure the Allies, and it is strongly hoped that the recall of M. Venizelos will be speedy.

Too Long Delayed

Such is Opinion on Abdication of Greek King

By The Christian Science Monitor Balkan correspondent lately returned from Athens

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The only comment that it is necessary to make on the actual passing of King Constantine is that it has been too long delayed. It has taken the Allies a long time to act in accordance with the obvious requirements of the situation and though the reasons for the delay are perfectly well understood in Balkan circles it is not yet opportune that they should form a subject of public discussion.

For the present it suffices to remark that complete accord among the allied governments has followed very closely upon the realization of the Italian national policy in the Balkans and the occupying of the Greek Epirus by Italian troops.

King Constantine's policy has been so fully discussed from time to time in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor that it needs no further explanation. He has succeeded in blighting the future of his country and losing his own throne and since he will now enjoy a considerable op-

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LIBERTY LOAN IS DECLARED SUCCESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, made the declaration that the Liberty Loan would be successful. Advances at 1 o'clock showed that the total subscriptions to the loan were \$1,843,000,000.

"Every Liberty bond bought by a patriotic American citizen will hasten the return of peace and the reestablishment of justice and liberty throughout the world," declared Secretary McAdoo today, in a final statement on the eve of the closing of the Liberty Loan.

FLAG HONORED IN MASSACHUSETTS

Boston and Other Cities and Towns in Commonwealth Express Their Patriotism in Parades and Other Events

Massachusetts in common with other States of the Union is celebrating Flag Day, and citizens of the Commonwealth, in their more serious exercises, are recognizing the developments of the past year.

Many exercises in Greater Boston are under the supervision of local lodges of Elks, and larger programs than usual have been prepared in honor of the flag. Men of the Grand Army of the Republic and soldiers of the new Army are marching together while patriotic and civic organizations are swelling the ranks.

United States flags are flying from the main mast, and the stern of every United States warship in the Charleston Navy Yard today, and all flags goies throughout the yard, are decorated with the national colors. On the old U. S. S. Constitution, the national flag is floating from the three masts, and even more than the usual number of flags are to be seen throughout Charleston.

The Elks of Boston will hold their regular parade and exercises on Boston Common this afternoon. The entire program, however, will be more martial and more elaborate than last year. They will show their loyalty by the presentation of an ambulance to the Ninth Regiment, M. N. G.

Mayor Curley, a member of the lodge, will deliver the oration. Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, exalted ruler of Boston lodge, will preside. The parade is scheduled to start at 3 o'clock from Arlington Street, at Commonwealth Avenue, and will be accompanied by several bands and five drum corps. Charles H. Cole, former adjutant-general, will be chief marshal. The route will be Arlington Street to Beacon, to Charles, to Boylston, to Tremont, to Bromfield, to Washington, to School, to Beacon, to the Common, where it will disband. The line will be reviewed at City Hall by Mayor Curley and at the State House by Governor McCall.

Appearing in the parade will be "the Kilites" from Canada, companies of the United States Coast Defense and bluejackets from the U. S. S. Virginius and the U. S. N. R. Companies of home guards from Dorchester and Roxbury are expected to be in line in addition to the men from the Ninth and Sixth Regiments of the M. N. G. Detachments from the Jordan Marsh Rifle Club and the Shepard-Norwell Women's Rifle Club are scheduled to march, also. Mill Unit No. 10 of the Sawmill and Lumbermen's Unit for Overseas Service will be in line accompanied by their mascot, a small bear.

Tonight, the indoor exercises for Boston will be held in Faneuil Hall, under the direction of the Greater Boston Association of Patriotic Institutions. William J. Walsh, president of the organization, will be chairman, and Governor McCall is expected to be present and speak. Mayor Curley and Joe Mitchell Chapple, editor of the National Magazine, are scheduled to address the meeting also.

Boston schools will observe Flag Day very quietly. Coming between Memorial Day and the graduation events next week, which will be largely patriotic in character, few schools will carry out elaborate programs. All of the schools, however, will give the salute to the flag, sing patriotic songs and perhaps have a few recitations or readings having special bearing on the national emblem.

Two flags will be unveiled by the Somerville lodge of Elks from Prospect Hill Tower, one, a large up-to-date United States flag, will be the gift of the Elks and will fly from the top, and the other, a facsimile of the original Grand Union flag which flew from Prospect Hill in 1776, will be presented by Mayor Z. E. Chittenden.

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SEEKING CAUSE OF SUGAR PLANT BLOWUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Officials are investigating an explosion which destroyed the American Sugar Refining Company plant at Green Point, Brooklyn, on the suspicion that it was caused by some one who wished to cut down the amount of sugar being sent to the Allies. One man was killed and several were injured.

GERMANY'S WORLD INTRIGUE EXPOSED BY THE PRESIDENT

Long-Conceived Plan for World Domination by Prussian Autocracy Is Laid Bare in Notable Flag Day Address

PEACE INTRIGUES IN UNITED STATES

Manifesto Sets Forth Unselfish Purpose and Devotion of American Nation to the Cause of the Same Liberty Enjoyed by Its Own People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson made known to the people of the United States and the world this afternoon the causes which forced this nation into the war, in an indictment of Germany more caustic and direct than any he has heretofore uttered. The occasion was the Flag Day exercises at the foot of the Washington monument.

The President made public the details of the most amazing plot recorded in the history of men or nations. It was nothing less than a long conceived plan of world domination by Prussian autocracy, all the facts of which have come to his knowledge. The President said that the plan was to throw a broad belt of German military power and political control across the very center of Europe and beyond the Mediterranean into the heart of Asia. He said furthermore that they have actually carried the major part of the plan into execution.

The war was begun, the President said, by the military masters of Germany, who proved also to be the masters of Austria-Hungary. The demands upon Serbia, he said, were a mere single step in a plan which compassed Europe and Asia, from Berlin to Baghdad. They hoped these demands would not disturb Europe, but they purposed to press them, whether they did or not, for they felt themselves ready for the final issue of arms that would bring true their dream of world domination.

What is considered one of the most pointed features of the President's address is his reference to disloyalty in this country. This is brought out in his exposition of the intrigues Germany has carried on to secure a peace that would leave her in a strategic command of all the territory she has sought to control. In this "intrigue for peace" Germany, he says, does not hesitate to use any agency that promises to effect her purpose, the defeat of the nations. They are now employing liberals in their enterprise, he says, and are using men both in Germany and without, whom they formerly despised—Socialists, the leaders of labor, and the thinkers they have hitherto sought to silence. This sinister intrigue, he says, is being no less actively conducted in this country than in Russia and in every country of Europe to which the dupes of the German Government can gain access. "That Government has many spokesmen here," he said, "in places high and low. They have learned discretion. They keep within the law. It is opinion they utter now, not sedition."

The President utterly disarms all peace advocates and other interests friendly to the enemy by showing there is no alternative save to carry this "war of the people" through to victory; for he declares it a war for freedom and justice and self-government, a war to make the world safe for the people who live in it, and have made it their own. "The German people themselves included."

The address enters more into the stand taken by the United States in the present world affairs than even the Russian note set forth. It is considered a pronouncement that will stand for all time as the manifesto setting forth the unselfish purpose and devotion of the United States, the first great democracy of the world to the cause of the same liberty it has given its own people.

Attention has been drawn to the marked difference between the President's address of today and the appeal for peace he issued to the belligerents last December. It is considered that the German press and the friends of Germany will attack the speech of today on the same grounds on which they directed their criticism of the Russian note, namely, that the "advocate of peace of last December is now urging the world on to endless war."

Attention has been called to this apparent change of policy on the part of the President on more than one occasion, and his friends believe the time has come when this baseless and empty criticism of his motives ought to be explained.

The President's peace note of last December made clear to the world that he could see no material difference in the objects of the war from the standpoint of the two belligerents, and as far as he could see they were contending practically for the same objects.

It is pointed out by his friends now that this was his view at the time and undoubtedly would have remained his view if later developments had

not changed it. He had no knowledge at the time of Germany's real purpose. The aim at world domination was then deep under cover, although the "intrigue for peace" had commenced and the peace advocates and other friends of the German world domination plan were shouting loudly for peace. The President himself had faith then in the honorable intentions of Germany.

But the note of Feb. 1, declaring the purpose of Germany to resume the ruthless submarine warfare practice for the purpose of starving England, revealed the German Government in its true light as a hypocritical, plotting, scheming and ruthless aggregation of diplomatic outlaws; and the President no longer could maintain his position as an advocate of peace with a government that had abandoned every canon of honor and respect. The Zimmermann plot to embroil the United States with Mexico and Japan confirmed this change of view on the President's part, if any doubt remained as to the iniquity of the Berlin autocracy.

The friends of the President know that at this moment he is as earnestly devoted to peace as he was in December, that he is so earnestly devoted to it that he has offered to mankind all the fighting young men—19,000,000 of them—that the United States possesses; and all the treasure of the Nation, in order to bring about peace. His friends feel that he has "gone back on his December utterance" just to the extent of offering the world the readiness of a nation to make the supreme sacrifice of the age to attain what he pleaded for in December.

The last paragraph of his address is pointed to as indicating the unselfishness and determined purpose of the country to carry to a successful conclusion this war for democracy. He says:

"For us there is but one choice. We have made it. We owe it to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution, when every principle we hold dear is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations. We are ready to plead at the bar of history, and our flag shall wear a new luster. One more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born, and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people."

The President's Speech

Flag Called Emblem of Nation's Purpose

The text of President Wilson's Flag Day address is as follows:

"My fellow citizens: We meet to celebrate Flag Day because this flag which we honor and under which we serve, is the emblem of unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation. It has no other character than that which we give it from generation to generation. The choices are ours. It floats in majestic silence above the hosts that execute these choices, whether in peace or in war. And yet, though silent, it speaks to us—speaks to us of the past, of the men and women who went before us and of the records they wrote upon it. We celebrate the day of its birth, and from its birth until now, it has witnessed a great history, has floated on high in symbol of great events, of

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BRAZIL'S EXTENT IS IMPRESSIVE

Her Wide Domain Rich in Promise of Future Greatness—Cry Is for Men to Develop Her Remarkable Resources

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Brazil is a leviathan country, and her very size demands a peculiar destiny. Her sheer bigness is first of all impressive. Only four countries are greater in territory: Russia, Great Britain with her colonies, China, and the United States, if Alaska is included. Her 3,292,000 square miles have a coast line more than 5000 miles in length, the largest river in the world, the Amazon, which has a length of 3550 miles, 100 of its 200 branches being navigable; and her lands extend through temperate and tropical zones, rolling from valley and tableland up to green mountain summits that lift their heads 10,000 feet above the level of the sea.

It was evidently due to a limited knowledge of geography, or "an historical accident," that the sturdy Portuguese received by the division of western lands in the bull of Pope Alexander VI, 1493, and a treaty with Spain the following year, more than half of South America, but this fact has already had momentous result upon the shaping of Brazilian life and institutions. Its full harvest of influence lies still in the future, when the present unrealized wealth of this gigantic section of the earth's surface shall have been completely discovered, converted into territory fit for human habitation, and areas subjected to industrial and agricultural expansion.

It is because of her range of national physical possibility that this southern republic is destined to become great with a greatness that only the richness of land and water extent can give. It is a country that possesses several hundred thousand square miles of unoccupied territory, much of it utterly unexplored, thousands of square leagues of forests, regions as extensive as half of Europe, in which the deposits of iron, manganese, and minerals of almost every description await the approach of a world's need. Such a country, with such unmeasured sources of material aggrandizement, cannot if it would retire from national greatness.

There are two distinctive features of Brazil's territorial massiveness that differentiate her from any other vast world domain. In all her sweep of lands from north to south, covering 29 degrees of latitude, as well as in her wide east-and-west stretches, over 39 degrees of longitude, the country has no deserts, but on the other hand contains by far the largest section of fertile and unused land and river space to be found anywhere. I have talked considerably with George H. Cherrill, who has spent 28 years in South and Central America pursuing his nature studies, touring several times in various directions through northwestern Brazil, crossing the Amazon region from Peru, from the Orinoco, and approaching it from the south with the Roosevelt expedition. It is impressive in behalf of this Republic's future to hear him say that he found almost interminable reaches of country lying back from the Amazon, thinly wooded, with gently rolling hills, capable under cultivation, which he witnessed, of raising three crops of corn yearly, and destined, in his opinion, to be one day the arena of the greatest cattle ranges known to man.

Already the cattle and mining and railway and timber colonizers and prospectors are edging upwards through Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, Parana and Sao Paulo, spreading their webs of enterprise over the vast interior states of Mato Grosso and Goyaz, which contain an area of over 2,000,000 square kilometers, one-fourth of all Brazil. When they reach one day Amazonas, the giant of all Brazilian States, they will meet the rubber and sugar pioneers coming westward by river and by railway from Para. Great inland cities will mark the passage of the Amazonian forest; a Brazilian Chicago, perhaps, in the virgin heart of South America, or a new and vaster Rio de Janeiro, sitting in her queenly strength halfway between the southern oceans, whose scepter of unequalled position and preeminence will be over all of the Brazils. It is not without significance that the Federal Constitution of the 20 autonomous United States of Brazil ordains that the future capital of the Republic shall be built in the interior central districts.

Notwithstanding all that may be said about Brazil's tropics, it is to be noted that a greater part of the Republic occupies elevated plateaus. The mean temperature for Rio de Janeiro has been about 70 degrees Fahrenheit for the last 40 years. It may also be intimated in passing, that out of the tropics, out of the places of siestas and silence and sunshine, have come many of the idealists, poets, mystics and religionists, and that Brazil, like India, has been called a land of ideas rather than one of industry—only of late seeming to realize in common with her Oriental sister in the zone of the "Afternoon life," that to be practical and enterprising, as well as thoughtful and romantic, is also the privilege of her climatic diversity.

In the Amazon valley the land furnishes not rubber only, but also ivory, nuts, woods, and cacao, while there are signs of an enormous boom coming in cotton, promising to be as important to the North as the cattle boom is becoming to the South of Brazil. The central section is notable for its deposits of gold, diamonds, manganese, sugar, fiber, hard woods,



Highlanders making early morning attack

Official photograph issued by the Press Bureau, distributed by Sport & General

USE OF DOGS IN GERMAN CAMPS

Correspondence Issued in London Reveals Brutal Methods Employed Against British Prisoners of War in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Correspondence respecting the use of police dogs in prisoners' camps in Germany is contained in a British White Paper, which has just been made public. It shows that while dogs were used by the German authorities on the ground of "military necessity," in no case had the practice been adopted in England. It also indicates the harsh methods employed by the Germans against British prisoners of war. Extracts are given from evidence of British officers, noncommissioned officers and men who had returned from captivity in Germany.

Included in these is the testimony of Private Herbert Batchelor of the Fifteenth Canadian Infantry. Speaking of Dulmen camp, he said: "There was a very close guard kept round this camp. Dogs were also kept (these dogs appeared to be really half-bred wolves). The dogs were kept in during the day and only let loose at night."

Maj. A. S. Peebles of Suffolk Regiment has this to say of conditions at Halle camp: "At Torgau we had seen advertisements asking for dogs to guard prisoners, but it was at Halle that we were to see them actually used. The following illustrates the terrible brutality and utter callousness of the Germans: On several occasions I saw a Belgian soldier leave the camp carrying a number of sacks and accompanied by two 'Feldwebels' and several dogs. One evening he appeared to be very much upset. I asked him where he went to in the afternoon. After much hesitation he told me that he was taken out into the fields, dressed up in sacks and baited by the dogs to train them."

Other cases are quoted with regard to the camps at Hameln, Münster, Sennelager, Soltau, Stendal and Wittenberg. The case of Private Richard Marsh of the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, who was severely injured by a police dog at Stendal, on Dec. 26, 1915, was specially brought to the attention of the German Government, through the United States Embassy.

According to this soldier, it was usual at camps for the guards to be accompanied by police dogs, held on the leash which could be slipped at will, and that on the date in question a sergeant-major appeared with one of these dogs, which he let loose and deliberately incited to attack Marsh. Marsh was severely bitten in several places, says an official note on the subject, "the dog finally flying at his throat, which was fortunately protected by a thick muffer, but even then the animal clung to him for some 20 yards, the sergeant-major making no effort to call him off."

A request was made to the Embassy that in the event of the use of dogs being confirmed, representations should be made to the German Government with a view to abandonment of the practice.

In reply the German Government stated that it was necessary for sentries at Stendal to be accompanied by police dogs during their night rounds. To this Viscount Grey expressed the British Government's failure to understand the necessity for police dogs in prisoners' camps. In no case had this practice been adopted in England. He hoped that it would be prohibited in the future wherever in force in Germany.

The German Government in answer to this request affirmed that owing to the large number of prisoners in some camps the use of dogs was a military necessity, but denied that the animals were particularly savage.

At a gathering in New York last April, James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador to Germany, said: "At another camp I visited they had trained German sheep dogs to bite British, and when the guards went through the camp they took the trained dogs with them, and it was seldom that they failed to bite British soldiers. I complained to Berlin about the matter, and for a long, long time my complaint was unnoticed. Nothing was done until I told the commandant that I was a very good pistol shot, and that I felt like going out and shooting some trained dogs and seeing what they would do about it. Shortly afterward the commandant was removed."

LONDON FLOUR PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting of the London Flour Millers Association the following prices were fixed: G. R. flour, 61s. to 62s., according to quality, in charged bags per sack 280 pounds ex mill (if Hessians, i. e., more); ordinary bran, £13; coarse middlings, £15. The prices of offals are per ton, ex mill, bags included.

PLAN TO SECURE DURABLE PEACE

Union of Free Nations Proposed in Resolution Moved by General Smuts at Important Gathering in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—As already stated in a cable dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, the League of Nations Society held a meeting recently in London with Viscount Bryce in the chair. Among those present were General Smuts, Lord Buckmaster, Lord Courtney, the Chief Rabbi, Lord Hugh Cecil, Viscount Harcourt, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Many letters were received from well-known public men who are in sympathy with the objects of the society and who were unable to be present. In a message received from Sir R. L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, he expressed the conviction that any enforcement of public right through organization of the nations must depend upon the public opinion of the world. He was equally convinced that, unless public opinion became sufficiently advanced to establish such an organization and to enforce its decisions by an adequate sanction, the existing social order could not and would not continue.

In his address Viscount Bryce said the foremost question confronting them was, would the unparalleled calamity of the war put an end to their efforts and their hopes for the peaceful progress of mankind? Two ways of escape alone seemed possible. One was by letting the sentiment of brotherhood and the duty they owed to the advance of mankind supplant the old national hatreds. This, he believed, would be the best and completest deliverance, but it would take time for its accomplishment. The other method was to turn to account the feeling among nations who desired and appreciated peace, and by forming a combination of nations ready to employ all their resources for the protection from aggression of each of their members, while at the same time devising means for the settlement of disputes by arbitration and conciliation. Speaking of the policy of reprisals, Viscount Bryce said they were not a remedy, but a repetition of the offense which ought to be condemned. The time had come, he considered, when, while still biding all their energies on carrying the war to victory, they might also begin to reflect on the means of constructing some scheme to secure conditions after the war for an enduring peace.

General Smuts, who was warmly received, moved a resolution welcoming the proposals of the President of the United States, and commending to the sympathetic consideration of the British people the idea of forming a union of free nations for the preservation of permanent peace. If the war had done nothing else, General Smuts said, it had impressed millions of men and women with an intense desire for

ANGLO-SPANISH TRADE AGREEMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—As mentioned in a recent cable dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, the campaign on the part of the pro-Germans against the ratification of the maritime and commercial Anglo-Spanish agreement arranged by the Marquis de Cortina, at the moment increases in intensity. It is now declared in the Germanophile press that such ratification would be neither more or less than a rupture of neutrality. It is stated that the German Ambassador himself has expressed the case in this way, and some of the Germanophiles have even declared that the ratification would be a casus belli. The newspaper A. B. C. says: "Metaphor apart, the treaty is simply intervention. The moment when Spain puts her signature to the convention Spain automatically enters the war, whether or not she sends her army to the trenches, whether or not Spanish blood may run. Because in reality it will abandon the policy of neutrality and with it the program with which the Liberal Party obtained power. The convention is of itself an initial aggression against one of the two belligerent groups, since by it Spain engages to aid the other group in war and to lend her direct assistance to the Powers of the late Entente who are today confederated in the fight."

It is properly pointed out on the other side that this convention was due far more to Spanish initiative than to any other, that the Marquis de Cortina acted on the formal instructions of his Government and that its chief object was to safeguard the interests of Spain, especially in the matter of her coal supply. That there should indeed be a thought by Spain now of not ratifying, it is regarded as the height of quixotic absurdity. It is pointed out that various members of the Romanones Cabinet that brought about this convention belong to the Prieto Cabinet, and though Germany is desperately anxious to upset the convention it is believed that the agreement will go through.

The Minister of the Interior announces that numerous applications have been received for the exportation of various products, but the Government intend to forbid the exportation of all national produce. The applications received will be ignored. The export of paper has been stopped. The shipping of a large number of horses bought for Switzerland has also been stopped. The Finance Minister says the coal imports are normal.

CONFEDERATION DAY PLANS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The special committee of the House of Commons elected to consider the question of the fiftieth anniversary of the consummation of Canadian confederation and how to observe it, which was presided over by Sir George E. Foster, has handed in its report. It recommends the celebration of the day on July 1 in Ottawa and all the provincial capitals. While it is intended that the day shall be fittingly marked, it was decided that there should be no undue expense in carrying out the arrangements and no unnecessary demonstrations in view of the war.

In Ottawa the celebration will consist in the dedication of a tablet in the new House of Commons on Monday, July 2. It is proposed that special services be held in all the churches and that all public bodies and organizations observe the day in some special manner. Special postage stamps and postcards with some suitable design will be issued.

AWARD TO SHIP MASTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Capt. Jean Baptiste Ensol, master of the French steamship Marguerite of Caen, in recognition of his services to a shipwrecked British crew whom he rescued on March 31.

a better order of things. It was high time something was done. General Smuts continued. Civilization itself was almost crumbling to pieces, and if some means were not found to prevent war like this in the future, the whole fabric of civilization was in danger. If one-tenth or one-hundredth of the consideration or the thought that had been given to the war, General Smuts declared, were given to schemes of peace then they would never see war again.

Continuing, General Smuts said he considered that the war had done good by creating a better feeling in the hearts of men, so that the present state of affairs would never be tolerated again. In recent years, he said, there had been plenty talk of peace, Hague conferences and so forth. Yet all the time there was this dark scheme which had broken out in the present great conflict. The war had shown that there was very great danger in merely believing in paper and institutions. Agreements were not enough without that change in the hearts of men which would be a good basis for them; otherwise they would be treated as "scraps of paper" again. Strong, sound public opinion must be formed to see that governments were kept in order, and it was only as this result was achieved that they could have any reasonable confidence that there would be peace in the world. He did not see how a perpetual peace was to be secured if the war ended as a mere patchwork compromise between so many conflicting interests. The time has come, General Smuts submitted, when an Anglo-American committee might be appointed to go thoroughly into the matter. A nation getting off the rails, he added, must know that in the last resort the peoples against her were going to use force.

The question of disarmament, General Smuts admitted, was a difficult one. There was no use trying to prevent war, he said, when nations were armed to the teeth. It was not only necessary to have law and a police force but an institution that would be able to change the situation from time to time. They wanted an institution that would not only maintain peace, but there must be an institution that would not merely pass judgment, but revise the situation and free those forces of progress which must have an outlet, if another outbreak was to be averted.

In supporting the resolution, Lord Buckmaster said he was convinced that this league of nations they were advocating would fall unless Germany was admitted into it. If that were not done the nations would be nothing but a league against Germany. The Germans were a people who for patience, industry, thrift and disciplined self-sacrifice had few equals in the world. Let these qualities be used for the protection and development of humanity and the world was saved. Let them once more be devoted to seeing how the old unappeased ambition could be satisfied, how the humiliation of defeat could be overthrown, and there was nothing before the world but the unending darkness of night. The rulers in Germany recognized that there still remained among the people some reverence for the law they cynically disregarded. We, Lord Buckmaster said, have got to separate the German rulers and the German people. We must destroy the one and support the other.

PROHIBITION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A resolution has been passed by the general committee of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, urging on the Government that the immediate prohibition of the manufacture of intoxicating liquors as a war measure is absolutely essential to the interests of the nation. The committee states that "the people with profound concern and regret the policy of His Majesty's Government in supporting the manufacture of intoxicating liquors and the consequent destruction of invaluable foodstuffs at the present critical juncture in the Nation's history." It is further stated that the committee enters its emphatic protest against the destruction of food, for the purposes of strong drink, at a time when grain and sugar should be carefully husbanded. In its opinion, the effect of the present policy of the Government is to discourage belief in the gravity of the food shortage and to lessen the general effort in favor of voluntary rationing.

CANADA MAY DROP HEAD TAX

Bill Reported in Commons Amending the Chinese Immigration Act So as to Admit Clergymen and Students Free

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—There is a proposal before the Canadian House of Commons to amend the Chinese Immigration Act, bringing a certain aspect of the question somewhat on all fours with the American act dealing with Celestial immigrants. The bill was brought in by the Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, and it will amend the present law so as to admit clergymen and students into Canada without the payment of the \$500 head tax. In introducing his measure, the minister said he had done so at the request of many institutions and other bodies and not a single protest had been raised against it. The United States regarded students who took a course of education in their country and then returned to China as missionaries for the United States. Naturally with the provision in Canada that the head tax had to be paid and refunded at the close of the student's educational career, the Canadian institutions were at a disadvantage.

There was a certain amount of opposition from the Liberal side, the Hon. Frank Oliver, former Minister of the Interior, declaring that it was letting down the bars. In the end, the clause was adopted, and the bill reported.

ITALIAN WAR PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy.—A visit was recently paid by General Alfieri, undersecretary for war, to the offices of the Committee for the Assistance of Italian Prisoners of War in Austria, from which clothing, bread and other foodstuffs are dispatched to the Italian prisoners. General Alfieri inspected the offices and store rooms of the committee and specially commended the quality of the bread and the practical and efficient methods of packing and sending parcels to the prisoners which had been adopted by the committee.

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PARIS WELCOMES GEN. PERSHING

Citizens Flock From Homes and Business Places to See Commander of American Forces and His Staff

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Thursday)—Paris accorded General Pershing a great welcome when, accompanied by his staff, he arrived in the French capital yesterday. Since the early days of the war distinguished personages have come and gone and Paris has been little the wiser.

Yesterday from early afternoon Parisians flocked from their homes, offices and business places and took up their position with the full approval of authorities on the route along which General Pershing was to pass with his suite of 189.

The Stars and Stripes flew everywhere and the distinguished Frenchmen who waited at the station included M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre, fresh from the United States themselves, M. Painlevé, General Foch and officers representing the President and other officials.

The scene at Boulogne on the other hand corresponded more with General Pershing's arrival at Liverpool, the French territorial providing a guard of honor and General Pershing being welcomed by the British and French officers and by a group of journalists. Among the high officers present were General Peletier, in command of the French mission attached to American armies, M. René Besnard, Undersecretary for War, Colonel Daru, Governor of Boulogne (whose grandfather was one of Napoleon's generals who prepared at Boulogne plans for the invasion of England), and other officials.

The moment General Pershing's vessel had drawn into the quay these officers went on board to welcome the arrival of the American generalissimo. Afterwards, General Pershing had a short talk with the British and American correspondents and with representatives of French newspapers.

General Pershing said he appreciated more fully than ever, with his landing in France, the meaning of the American entry into the war. General Pershing also referred to the part the press has played and will play in the support of the allied governments and armies, and declared that America would do her share, whether large or small. General Pershing is not much of a talking soldier, but the transparent sincerity of his words and their deep feeling were all the more impressive.

Gen. Pershing Honored

University of Nebraska Confers Doctor of Laws Degree on Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb. — Gen. John J. Pershing, former commander at the University of Nebraska, was given the degree of Doctor of Laws by that institution at yesterday's commencement. This, together with the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, conferred upon Theodore Roosevelt, was conferred in absentia.

Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School, orator of the day, was also made a Doctor of Civil Law. Four hundred and fifty-nine composed the graduating class. Dean Pound spoke on "Limits Upon Effective Legislation."

He outlined the struggle of the centuries before those forces that sought to make the law an impartial dispenser of justice and those that sought to translate duty into law by making the law the vehicle of morals. He said that the "ages of law enforcement today" grow out of overambitious plans to regulate every phase of human action by law, and they are involved in continued resort to law to supply the deficiencies of other agencies of social control. They spring from attempts to govern, by means of law, things which in their nature do not admit of objective treatment and external coercion.

GREECE TURNS TO M. VENIZELOS

(Continued from page one)

portunity for remorseful contemplation he may be left to his own thoughts.

With him goes the Crown Prince, who has to suffer for the sins of his father rather than his own, and apparently by general consent the crown devolves upon Prince Alexander. The monarchy is thus preserved and it may be expected that 99 per cent of thoughtful Greeks will forego observations who have lived in Greece are relieved that a republic has been avoided. It is perhaps better. So far the chances are that a republican regime in Greece would prove a failure. It is undesirable to insist, as is being done in some quarters, that the new King Alexander will merely perpetuate the methods of his father. He will not have the opportunity to do so, even should he be so foolish as to overlook the fate of his father and brother. He has yet no deep-seated political leanings, and as he is anything but a fool he will no doubt settle down to rule in accordance with the Greek Constitution.

The ultimate return of M. Venizelos to power is a foregone conclusion. A general election will not be necessary because, as it is held that the Venizelist Chamber was illegally dissolved by Constantine in October, 1915, common sense presupposes his

recall to office. Further, once the royalist position is removed, it will be found that M. Venizelos is as strong in the country as ever he was and that he expresses the wishes of the vast majority of the Hellenes.

In view of the fact that 60,000 Greeks are now fighting for the Allies and that the Serbo-Graeco treaty has never been denounced, the future trend of Greek policy becomes self-evident. The Allies are thus presented with a magnificent opportunity to revolutionize the Balkan situation in their favor and the domination of the Central Powers and their Balkan accomplices should be of comparatively short duration.

The severance of Germany's communications with Turkey will do more to end the world war than the recapture of hundreds of square miles of French territory, and it may, therefore, be hoped that the Macedonian expedition will be endowed with the importance it deserves and that everything possible will be done to prepare the necessary equipment for the Greek Army during the period which must elapse before M. Venizelos can restore the morale of the men and inaugurate that martial spirit which led them to victory against the Bulgars in 1913.

As Britain Sees Change

Greek Situation Debated In the House of Commons

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—At question time in the House of Commons on Wednesday, Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced King Constantine's abdication in favor of his second son, Prince Alexander, who had taken the oath as King. It is hoped, Mr. Bonar Law said, that this will make for reunion and the restoration of constitutional government. The news of King Constantine's abdication was cheered, but the statement regarding Prince Alexander provoked cries of "Oh, oh."

Mr. A. Lynch, Nationalist, interjected: "What does the Government expect to gain by the change? Is it not simply perpetuating the same régime under another name?" The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that what the Government hoped to gain is that there will be in Greece a constitutional government, representative of Greece, to which, Mr. Lynch interjected: "Is it not a fact that the weakness of the Government has endangered the whole campaign there?"

J. G. Swift MacNeill asked if, having regard to the fact that Constantine had been practically expelled from his throne, he should be allowed to nominate his successor, to which Mr. Bonar Law replied, "I think that honorable gentleman is wrong in saying that a successor was nominated by the ex-King." The matter was then dropped after an interjection by Mr. Lynch that the dynasty has been preserved.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon made an announcement similar to Mr. Bonar Law's, and replying to the Earl of Camperdown he asked whether the Germans who had assisted King Constantine would be required to leave Greece as well as the King.

Lord Curzon replied, "The King of Greece is taking a party of his friends with him, but on the particular point raised I should like to postpone the answer to a later date, when I hope to make an announcement on the position in Greece."

The Corn Production bill again came before the House when the Government indicated they would stand firmly by the method of guaranteed prices for wheat and oats for a period of years. M. Prothero held that unless there were guaranteed minimum prices he could not ask farmers to increase their output and to provide 3,000,000 additional acres of cereals.

George Lambert and Mr. Acland contended that the bill was no reply to the submarines and that skilled men must be retained on the land if increased cultivation was desired. Mr. Acland referred to Mr. Prothero's implication that increased cultivation depended on necessary labor, horses, fertilizers and machinery as well as on minimum prices, and said until these vital questions have been settled by the war the Cabinet food production departments were making bricks without straw.

Mr. Runciman urged a guarantee on further acreage plowed up in the national interest as an alternative plan. Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that farmers were now acting on declarations made on behalf of the Government, and the Government would carry out these pledges.

Finally, Mr. Prothero inserted in the resolution the limitation of annual expenditure under the bill to £2,000,000, and the Government then secured a majority in favor of this by 196 votes to 21.

Lord Northcliffe's appointment to the mission to the United States has been severely criticised in some quarters and was yesterday again raised when Mr. Bonar Law said Lord Northcliffe would be able to carry on the work begun by Mr. Balfour, head of the British Mission in America, so long as the need for it existed. He was responsible to the War Cabinet as head of all departmental missions and could communicate direct with the Prime Minister. The Government felt that in undertaking this highly important duty at such personal inconvenience he was rendering a great public service.

Constantine's Farewell

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—Former King Constantine's farewell to Greece was posted in all Athens streets today.

"Obeying the necessity of fulfillment of my duty towards Greece," the former monarch wrote, "I am departing from my beloved country with the heir to the throne, leaving my son Alexander on the throne. I beg all will accept this decision calmly, as the slightest incident may lead to a great catastrophe."

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

from any of the fronts, says the German official statement issued on Wednesday evening.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Our total captures since the morning of June 7, says the official report from British headquarters in France on Wednesday night, include 7342 German prisoners, among them 145 officers; also 47 guns, 242 machine guns and 60 trench mortars.

A German raiding party was driven off with loss early this morning northeast of Lens.

Our airplanes continued to carry out useful work yesterday. In air fighting three German aeroplanes were brought down and two others were driven down out of control. Another hostile machine was brought down in our lines by anti-aircraft guns. All our machines returned safely.

Wednesday forenoon's statement follows:

A hostile counterattack last night against the new positions gained by us yesterday morning astride the Souchez River was driven off by our artillery and machine gun fire. Successful raids were made by us last night east of Le Verguier; northeast of Lagnicourt, west of La Bassée and northeast of Neuve Chapelle. A hostile raiding party was repulsed northeast of Richebourg-L'Avoué.

There was desultory artillery fire, together with minor patrol encounters, along the various fronts.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday afternoon reads:

Artillery fighting occurred in the region of Moulin de Laffaux, Mont Carinillet, the Butte du Mesnil, Hill 304 and Des Paroches. A surprise attack undertaken by the enemy forces in the vicinity of La Haute Chevauchée was repulsed. Everywhere else the night was comparatively quiet.

The official communication issued by the War Office on Wednesday night reads:

There were intermittent actions by both artilleries in Belgium and in the region of Craonne. Fires of destruction carried out against enemy organizations and roads of communication at several points along the front were efficacious.

Belgian communication: Last night our first lines from the redoubt of the Ferryman to Boesinghe were violently bombarded. Our artillery and bomb throwers replied energetically to the enemy fire. The day was calm except for a bombardment, without great intensity, of our lines in the Het Sas sector.

Army of the East: Local enemy attacks carried out against Doldelt in the region of Lake Dolrain on the night of June 11-12 were repulsed. On the right bank of the Vardar there was intermittent activity by both artilleries and cannonading and rifle fire in the region of Monastir and Bogdanli. British aviators bombarded enemy depots at Bogdanli.

Thessaly: Our cavalry entered Larissa on the 12th at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—There were fusillades on all the fronts, says Wednesday's War Office statement.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Italian official statement issued on Wednesday reads: Along the whole front there was only desultory artillery activity and minor patrol encounters.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—According to the latest police report, the casualties in yesterday's daylight airplane raid over London were 97 killed and 437 wounded. The killed comprise 55 men, 16 women and 26 children. The injured comprise 223 men, 122 women and 94 children.

DETAILS OF AIR RAID ON LONDON

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—According to the latest police report, the casualties in yesterday's daylight airplane raid over London were 97 killed and 437 wounded. The killed comprise 55 men, 16 women and 26 children. The injured comprise 223 men, 122 women and 94 children.

No damage of a military or naval nature was done, according to an official report.

Another report says: New destructive and pain-making missiles were dropped by the invaders. Most of those injured suffered from acid fluids contained in many of the bombs.

AMERICAN MISSION REACHES PETROGRAD

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The American mission, headed by Elihu Rhot, has arrived here.

The American Railroad Commission, headed by John F. Stevens, also arrived. The commission consists of 11 members and was escorted into the capital by M. Metinsky, Russia's representative.

At the Nikolai station, waiting to greet the American engineers, were David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, the staffs of the Embassy, and the American Consulate, and N. V. Nekrasov, Minister of Ways and Communications in the Russian Cabinet.

In a statement made immediately after his arrival, Mr. Stevens said that the commission's aim was to assist the Russian people and the Russian Government, especially in railroad affairs, by placing at Russia's

disposal America's technical skill and industrial resources.

"The commission is strictly official," said Mr. Stevens. "Its primary object is to help the Allies in the war against Germany. The commission will establish general relations with the Russian Government, and also especially with the Railroad and War departments. As soon as we have formed judgment as to the special defects and needs of the Russian roads, we shall enter into negotiations with a special technical commission in the United States to supply at the quickest possible moment the necessary materials. We are further ready to facilitate the supply to Russia of war materials and iron and coal."

"Having already examined at considerable length the Russian railroads we have a high opinion of the merits of the railroad personnel. With improved technical equipment, Russia's railroad system would be one of the chief systems in the world."

EDISON CONTRACT HEARING IS CLOSED

Final testimony in the hearing before the State Gas and Electric Light Commission on the contract between the city of Boston and the Edison Electric Light Company, having been concluded yesterday, the commission announced that counsel for both sides will submit briefs Sept. 10 and one week later the arguments will be heard.

Exactly 122 days have been devoted to the hearing of evidence on the contract thus far and the testimony covers nearly 10,000 pages. Testimony on the last day showed that \$46,774.37 was spent during the year ending June 30, 1909, for advertising in all the Boston newspapers and many of the smaller newspapers throughout the territory served by the Edison company. Of the entire amount \$31,037.42 was paid to the Bates Advertising Company and Frederick E. Ives, counsel for the Edison company, produced vouchers for that amount. Besides newspaper advertising the Bates company were paid for 34,984 circular letters.

BAY STATE AUTO TRIP CALLED OFF

The annual tour of the Bay State Automobile Association, which was to have started from Boston Saturday for Rye Beach, N. H., has been called off by the board of governors of the organization. The reasons for abandoning the trip are patriotic and in line with the wishes of the Government in regard to the war.

It was announced earlier in the year that the tour would be held as usual, and the invitations were sent out. Replies came in so slowly, however, that it was thought best to abandon the idea for economic reasons. The party this year, if the trip had been held, would not have been large enough to make the tour worth while, it is believed.

SEC. M'ADOO HOME FROM LOAN CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Secretary McAdoo, returned from a speaking campaign in cities throughout the South, where he has been boosting the Liberty Loan, has issued the following statement:

"A tremendous interest has been aroused in the Liberty Loan throughout the country. On my recent trip I found everywhere an enthusiasm and a patriotic cooperation among all classes of the people, which means that America, aroused, is indomitable and invincible. The Liberty Loan will be a success if the work is maintained at the present high pitch of interest and efficiency until June 15. Should the final returns on June 15 disclose that the Liberty Loan has been subscribed in full, or more than in full, it will be a distinct triumph; it will be a superior record to that made by any one of the belligerent powers in the flotation of its first war loan. This loan, the total of which is \$2,000,000,000, is the most colossal piece of financing ever undertaken in the United States. I urge every patriotic organization, every bank and every private corporation, and every individual working for the success of the Liberty Loan to continue their efforts with renewed vigor and enthusiasm for the remaining two days. If they do this, as I know that they will, the first great victory of this war for liberty and democracy will have been won."

RUSSIAN MISSION ON WAY TO WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Russian mission to the United States, it is announced at the State department, has arrived at a Pacific port and will proceed at once to Washington. Boris A. Bakmeteff is special ambassador in charge of the mission, which consists of about 40 members. In Chicago Breckenridge Long, third assistant secretary of state, will join the party as special representative of President Wilson.

The mission will be holding conferences in Washington probably at the same time the Root mission will be received in Petrograd. Incidentally, it is said that reports from Petrograd the past few days have been decidedly optimistic.

JUDGE DOWD TO BE ORATOR

Mayor Curley announced yesterday that Judge Thomas H. Dowd of the Central Municipal Court will deliver the Fourth of July oration in Faneuil Hall this year, and that James M. Call Jr. will read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House.

HOW AUSTRIA STANDS ON THE AUTONOMY ISSUES

Count Clam Martinic States Government Position — Remains by German-Austrians

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

—According to brief Vienna messages, the Austrian Reichsrath reassembled on Tuesday to hear the Government statement after nearly a week's delay, apparently due to the difficulty of reaching an agreement concerning the revision of standing orders. Count Clam Martinic, speaking in connection with the first reading of the provisional budget, seems to have remained firmly by the standpoint of the German-Austrians and to have definitely refused the demand of subject nationalities for autonomy and federalization of the monarchy.

Never before, he said, had the indissoluble homogeneity of the peoples of Austria been more powerfully demonstrated than in the present war, and this must remain so if the monarchy was not to fall behind in the after-war contest, for only a strongly consolidated, sound state would be capable of meeting the varied demands of the future.

Hence the foundations now so fully tested must not be shaken, and the Government must especially protest against a discussion of political matters which concerned Austria's allies

or her copartner in the monarchy as well as herself.

Having thus pointed out that the demands of the Polish and Slavonic groups concerned Germany and Hungary, respectively, as well as Austria, the Premier roundly declared these programs could not be realized if submitted in their present form, but announced the Government's intention of introducing a scheme for dealing with such real national necessities as were attainable.

Rumanian Union Proposed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

—Details of the Reichsrath debate on the Government statement are not yet available, but a Vienna message states that the session next day was marked by a demand on the part of a Rumanian deputy for a union of all Rumanian territories under the Hapsburg dynasty before the conclusion of peace. The agricultural population, he said, detested the previous régime which had denied it political rights and ruined it economically, and since the present conditions rendered a union with Austria-Hungary possible, the people should be given opportunity of electing the Emperor of Austria as their King.

STIRLING LODGE OF MASONS

MALDEN, Mass. — Stirling Lodge, A. F. and A. M., held a Past Master's night last night. Worshipful Master S. Hale Baker was assisted in conferring the degrees by past masters from other lodges. The charge was delivered by Worshipful Brother John E. Leavitt, past master of St. Andrews Lodge of Portsmouth, N. H.

SHIPPING LOSSES SHOW INCREASE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)

—This week's statement of British shipping war losses shows a slight increase under all headings. Figures for the week ending June 10 are as follows: Arrival of vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons at United Kingdom ports, 2767; departures, 2822; British merchant vessels sunk by mine or submarine of 1600 tons or over, 22; under 1600 tons, 10; unsuccessfully attacked, 23; fishing vessels sunk, six. Included in the 22 sunk of over 1600 tons is one sunk during the week ending June 3. Included in the 10 under 1600 tons is one sunk in the week ending May 27, and the 23 unsuccessfully attacked include five for the week ending May 27 and two during the week ending June 3.

Figures compiled from the British Admiralty statements show the result of 16 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week ending	Arrivals and Departures	% Beat off
Feb. 25.....	4,541	21
March 4.....	5,905	23
March 11.....	3,944	17
March 18.....	5,082	24
March 25.....	4,747	25
April 1.....	4,680	31
April 8.....	4,773	19
April 15.....	4,710	28
April 22.....	5,207	35
April 29.....	5,406	31
May 6.....	4,871	46
May 13.....	5,120	23
May 20.....	5,422	27
May 27.....	5,487	19
June 3.....	5,335	18
June 10.....	5,589	22

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Established
1817

Announce

for Friday and Saturday

Pre-Holiday Sales

Afternoon and Evening Dresses

Taffeta, crepe de chine, crepe Georgette, silks combined with Georgette, at 19.50, 25.00, 35.00 and up—Net and lace gowns, in white, cream and black at 19.50, 25.00 to 35.00—Flesh and white dresses, in Georgettes and other smart materials, at

19.50, 25.00 to 35.00

Misses' Dresses

Many charming custom-made dresses, in Georgette or combinations of Georgette with taffeta and armure Rousseau, at 35.00—Georgette, crepe de chine and white net, at 25.00—At 19.50 a special value in taffeta dresses. Other dresses at.... 19.50, 25.00 to 35.00

Voile and Linen Dresses

Woven voiles at 7.50 and 10.50; in Georgette voiles at 12.50—Commencement dresses in voile and net, often combined with laces, at 12.50 and 18.50—Tailored linen dresses at.... 7.50, 10.50 to 16.50

Inexpensive Silk Dresses

Unusual values at 16.50—tub silk shirtwaist dresses, two-piece effect—taffeta dresses, made from our own material, some combined with Georgette. All priced..... 16.50

Lingerie Waists

Voiles, batistes, dimity, handkerchief linen. Waists decidedly uncommon at such moderate prices, with lace-edged frills, smart, high necks, lace and emb. bands, dainty hemstitchings, tuckings, ribbon ties, and many other features of much higher priced waists. Prices..... 2.00, 2.95 and 3.95

Separate Skirts

Gabardine skirts, mannish pockets and belt, at 3.00 and 3.95—Venetian cloth skirts, lustrous, perfect-launders material, at 3.95—Pique and novelty weave skirts at..... 3.00 and 3.95

Coats for Street and Motoring

Bolivia coats at 35.00 and 45.00—Military coats of our own navy serge at 25.00—Navy serge capes, sashed front, at 19.50—Navy gabardine coats, belted style, at 19.50. Palm Beach cloth or khaki trench-model coats at 12.50. Other special values at 19.50 to 35.00

Suits for Outing and Street Wear

Emb. pongee suits at 25.00—Palm Beach cloth suits, excellent for motor wear, at 12.50—Navy serge suits, our own men's wear material, three styles, at 25.00—Jersey cloth suits, at 19.50 and 25.00—Misses' navy serge suits, own material, at.... 19.50 and 25.00

Hats—Tailored and Dress

Hats with transparent brims—white Milan hats—hats fur trimmed to match summer fur scarfs and capes—flaring sailors of Milan braid—liscere sport and street hats. Many at.... 10.00 to 25.00

Summer Furs

Fox scarfs lead, in Yukon, dyed blue, taupe, gray, pointed, cross, etc., at 29.50 to 49.50—Gray squirrel capes at 42.50 to 85.00—Kolinsky scarfs at..... 25.00 to 125.00

White Underskirts

Only possible at the price through a maker's concession. Note that every skirt is daintily trimmed with imported embroideries, with deep underlay and cambric top. Special at..... 1.00

Silk and Fabric Gloves

Milanese silk two-clasp gloves, special values at 1.00—White chamoisette gloves, washable fabric, with self, two-tone or black stitching, at 85c. Unusual qualities at..... 85c and 1.00

ADJOURNMENTS ARE DEBATED

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Has Motion Against Lapses of More Than Seven Days Between Sessions

Taking the floor on behalf of his motion against long adjournments of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, Joseph Walker at the opening of this afternoon's session declared that at present the convention is not protected against a sudden determination on the part of a majority present at any day's session to postpone further proceedings for three months, a year or until the end of the war, as has been proposed by different individuals. He moved that after July 16, the proposed final day for committees to report to the convention, no adjournment should be taken for a period of more than seven days. His motion started a general debate on the subject.

Mr. Walker said that the convention ought to decide at once whether or not it proposed to do business this summer. Proposals have been made outside the convention that it adjourn until Sept. 1. Attention was called to the recent communication of Congressman Winslow recommending postponement for a year or until after the war.

The convention voted that when it adjourned today it would adjourn until 2 p. m. Tuesday, June 19. The convention reconvened today at 2 p. m., prayer being offered by the Rev. John Kilborn, a member of the convention.

A communication was received from Bernard J. Rockwell, representing the Boston City Club, extending the hospitality of the club to the members of the convention. A vote of thanks was extended the club.

An order offered by Mr. Leonard of Boston providing that important remarks made by delegates should be printed in heavy type and less important matter in small type, was rejected on a voice vote.

Only minor changes were made yesterday in the list of rules, as recommended by the committee, and most of these amendments were proposed by Robert Luce, floor chairman of the committee, on behalf of the committee.

Before taking up the subject of rules, the convention yesterday voted in favor of \$750 compensation for each delegate, the maximum allowed in the legislative act creating the convention. The delegates rejected a motion of Clarence W. Hobbs Jr. of Worcester that the compensation be turned over to the delegates in the form of Liberty bonds. It was also voted to have a stenographic report of the debates of the convention.

An order for a verbatim report of the proceedings of the convention and of the committee of the whole was offered by the committee on rules and procedure.

Mr. Underhill of Somerville opposed the order, saying that the additional expense did not warrant it. He contended that as the country is at war it would be unwise for such an expenditure, when there was no great demand for the record. He estimated the cost of reporting the proceedings at from \$50,000 to \$75,000. This would bring the total cost of the convention to some \$500,000, he said.

Mr. Luce of Waltham, chairman of the committee, in charge of the report, said that the order before the convention was only that proceedings be taken in shorthand. Another order providing for the printing of the proceedings would be reported by the committee later. The order was adopted on a rising vote of 186 to 52.

Mr. Hobbs of Worcester then offered his order fixing the salary of the members of the convention at \$750 each, with provision that the State Treasurer be authorized to purchase Liberty Loan bonds with the money and that he give each member bonds valued at \$750 as his compensation.

Mr. Parkman of Boston, a member of the Liberty Loan Committee, opposed the order saying that subscriptions to the loan should be voluntary. Mr. Haines of Medford moved to amend the order by omitting any reference to Liberty bonds. Mr. Leonard of Boston moved to refer the order to the committee on contingencies and pay-roll.

Payment in bonds was opposed by Mr. Brown of Brockton, who declared that the measure would be unconstitutional in that a bond could not be used for legal tender. Mr. Hobbs said that the only objection he had to reference to committee was that prompt action was necessary in order to act before Friday when subscriptions to the loan close. He wanted to amend it so that any member who did not desire to subscribe the full amount or any part could receive the cash by notifying the State Treasurer within 24 hours.

By an overwhelming voice vote, the motion to refer to committee was rejected. Mr. Hobbs then offered his proposed amendment, and after a short debate this was defeated almost unanimously. Mr. Haines' amendment cutting out that portion of the order which related to Liberty bonds was accepted on a voice vote. Mr. Stearns of Cambridge tried to have the order referred to the committee on rules and procedure, but failed.

W. H. Sullivan of Boston asked for a roll call but this was not ordered. The order, with its provisions for \$750 compensation, was then adopted.

Turning to the report of the rules committee, a number of minor changes were made on recommendation of Mr. Luce, speaking for the committee.

Mr. Morrill of Haverhill asked if the rules permitted the committee on form and phraseology to hold matters back and so defeat them against the will of a majority of the convention.

Mr. Luce said that such a thing was inconceivable in Massachusetts. But

the convention could control any committee by instructions at any time if it were calibrant or disconcerted. Mr. Morrill pressed his question and put it to the chair, who replied that the convention could at any time discharge a committee from consideration and direct it to report at once.

The rules reported for the convention follow closely those of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. The first nine rules relate to the duties of the president; these are identical with those of such an official in parliamentary bodies. The next two relate to the secretary, not "clerk." The following rules up to and including rule 20 relate to the committees. Less usual provisions are that any committee may originate any amendments within its own province; a proposal for amendment reported by a committee after a specific reference shall not be open to a point of order that it contains matter not within the scope of the reference; all committee reports shall be filed with the secretary of the convention on or before July 16, then to be referred to the committee of the whole before acted on by the convention.

Proposals for constitutional changes must be filed with the secretary of the convention before 5 p. m. June 25.

An important rule is that dealing with the committee of the whole. The rules of the convention are to apply to this committee, as far as germane—but 100 members shall constitute a quorum. It cannot refer any matter to another committee; it cannot adjourn, a motion for the previous question or for indefinite postponement shall not be in order. The yeas and nays shall not be called, a member may speak more than once, debate on a motion to close debate at a certain time shall be limited to 10 minutes, and no member shall speak more than three minutes.

Rules 25 to 33, inclusive, relate to the duties of members and like details. Pairing shall not be recognized. Most of the provisions under this head are those of present legislative practice. Rules 35 to 53 are entitled procedure. Forty members can order the yeas and nays. The precedence of motions is the same as in the House, except that, of course, the motion to refer to the next General Court does not appear. In its place is the motion to postpone indefinitely, which has not been recognized in the House rules for many years, though retained by the State Senate. The rule for the previous question embodies the present House practice. The laws regarding legislative counsel and agents are to apply to matters connected with the convention and the sergeant-at-arms shall have enforcement of the rule under the president's direction.

PRO-GERMANS ASSAILED BY COL. ROOSEVELT

Former President at Nebraska's Semicentennial Make Plea for Aid for Red Cross

LINCOLN, Neb.—Assailing pro-Germans and pacifists, who he declared, were responsible for the nation's unpreparedness, Colonel Roosevelt today urged full response to the Red Cross appeal through which \$100,000,000 is sought, and for vigorous waging of the war. Speaking before a crowd gathered in celebration of Nebraska's semicentennial, the Colonel declared America's first army was going into battle unprepared so far as adequate Red Cross relief is concerned, and greater armies may later be in the same predicament unless the country subscribes liberally during Red Cross work, beginning next Monday.

"The honor, welfare, usefulness and the very life of the Republic have been threatened by the pacifist and pro-German agitation of the last three years," he said. "It would be impossible to estimate the damage done to the moral fiber of the country by peace at any price propaganda. At last," he said, "we have entered the war for the future of civilization and it behooves us to bear ourselves like men. We are utterly unprepared, but we must fight without preparation and prepare as well as we can at this late date."

"There must be no division in our ranks," he said, referring to German-Americans. Any citizen of this country who uses his citizenship in the interest of some other country is a traitor and it is not merely our right but our duty to insist upon this fact. I wish to make it clear that I stand for the American who is in whole or in part of German blood precisely as I do for every other American no matter what his blood. I have German blood in me.

"In this country we must have but one flag, the American flag; but one language the English language, and above all but one loyalty, loyalty to the United States, with no looking back to the various old world countries from which our ancestors came. By their political pressure, the pacifists prevented us from preparing. They cared nothing for humanity, our national honor or interest. All they asked was a peace that would permit us to get all four feet in the trough while we strove to distract attention from the squalid business of our materialism by the shrill clamor of a sham sentimentality. Now, when the fire is licking our walls, instead of being able to put it out, we are still scrambling into our clothes."

DANA HALL GRADUATION
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Dana Hall School graduated a class of 89 girls at exercises yesterday in Houghton Memorial Chapel on the Wellesley College campus. The exercises included music by the school chorus, John Herman Loud at the organ; prayer by the Rev. W. W. Sleeper, pastor of the Village Congregational Church; Scriptural readings by the Rev. Lewis W. Hicks, retired, of this town; address to graduates by the Rev. Dr. Albert Parker Fitch of Andover Theological School, and presentation of diplomas by Miss Helen Temple Cook, head of the school.

BONDING AGENTS ARE QUESTIONED

Attorney Hurlburt for Boston Finance Commission Makes an Effort to Secure Several Papers Bearing Upon the Issue

Robert J. Dunkle of the bonding and insuring firm of O'Brien, Russell & Co.; C. Oliver Loud, formerly of the O'Brien firm and later employed by Peter J. Fitzgerald in the bonding business; Peter J. Fitzgerald, Edwin P. Fitzgerald and Francis L. Daly, were all before the Boston Finance Commission this morning when the hearing in the city of Boston's bonding and insuring business was resumed at the School Committee rooms in Mason Street. Messrs Dunkle and Loud were called to the stand at the morning session. It is expected that Peter J. Fitzgerald, one of the bonding agents for the National Surety Company, and who has desk room with O'Brien, Russell & Co., 108 Water Street, will be called, probably on Tuesday, and his books and papers examined.

Peter J. Fitzgerald is the father-in-law of Francis L. Daly. Mr. Daly was for some time a business partner of Mayor Curley. Edwin P. Fitzgerald is brother-in-law to Mr. Daly. Since Mr. Fitzgerald secured an agency for the National Surety Company in March of 1914 the greater part of the city's bonding and insuring has been placed through him, the Finance Commission has proved from its inquiry and the greater part of the bonding done by city contractors has likewise fallen to his portion.

Today the Fitzgeralds, father and son; Mr. Dunkle and Mr. Loud were before the Finance Commission in obedience to the mandate of Judge Loring of the Supreme Court.

Attorney Samuel H. Batchelder appeared for Mr. Dunkle and advised him from time to time during the morning. Three cash books, a loose-leaf ledger, and other records as well as many checks were all produced before Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the Finance Commission, and the commissioners.

During the course of Mr. Dunkle's examination by Attorney Hurlburt the latter insisted upon seeing some of the correspondence passing between the O'Brien, Russell & Co. firm and Peter J. Fitzgerald and Edwin P. Fitzgerald. Mr. Dunkle said that he could produce none. He said that there had been two fires, one on the top floor and one in the basement of the firm's business house and that much correspondence had been destroyed at that time. The fires were early this year, he testified. Attorney Batchelder objected to Mr. Hurlburt's line of questioning on this matter declaring that there was innuendo in what was being asked.

The checks produced were made by the O'Brien, Russell & Co. house in favor of Peter J. Fitzgerald. Records from the books showed commissions paid by the firm to Mr. Fitzgerald.

Attorney Hurlburt devoted much of the time of the morning to questioning Mr. Dunkle about the personnel of the house of O'Brien, Russell & Co., and also as to the position of various desks. He found that Mr. Fitzgerald Sr. had his desk on the second floor of the house and that Edwin P. Fitzgerald had no special desk, occupying that of his father when he had occasion to use one.

He insisted on having produced the formal appointment of Edwin P. Fitzgerald as an agent but failed as Mr. Dunkle could not help him. He did secure a bond which Edwin P. Fitzgerald had given when he was appointed a resident vice-president of the National Surety Company in Boston.

Contracts between O'Brien, Russell & Co. and Peter J. and Edwin P. Fitzgerald were produced and marked as exhibits in the case. Mr. Dunkle admitted making the customary arrangements for Mr. Fitzgerald Sr. to get desk room with O'Brien, Russell & Co., and the commissions the firm would pay for different kinds of business secured. He said he could not find the preliminary correspondence which passed between the firm and the two men. Much of the firm's correspondence had been lost by the fire.

Mr. Dunkle denied personal knowledge of the effort of the finance commission to secure the deposition of William B. Joyce, president of the National Surety Company, in New York. He admitted that Mr. Fitzgerald had said that the finance commission was trying to get a deposition from certain officers of the National Surety Company in New York. He said this did not interest him in the least.

Then the commission took a recess while powers of attorney of C. Oliver Loud and Collins Graham were sent for. They were said by Mr. Dunkle to be issued by the National Surety Company to the Boston men to facilitate the passing of bonds in Boston. C. Oliver Loud was then called to the stand. He had been with O'Brien, Russell & Co., as bonding salesman, from March, 1913, at a salary of \$2100 a year until May, 1914, when he resigned to take up bonding work for Peter J. Fitzgerald, he said, at \$1200 a year and commissions.

BOYS TO WORK ON FARM
LYNN, Mass.—A group of high school boys left the English High school today for Marblehead where they will be employed in agricultural work on the farm of A. E. Little, a Lynn shoe manufacturer, this summer. There were 35 boys in the group and they were all supplied with khaki uniforms and full military equipment by Mr. Little. The boys will live in regulation army tents under strict discipline and will be paid \$6 a week for their work. The boys will be under the immediate direction of the high school athletic directors and Mrs. Sadie Lynch, director of the school lunch room, who will have charge of

preparing the food for the boys. The plan was worked out through the cooperation of the school committee and Mr. Little, and the boys were given a rousing send-off by the school today.

HARVARD FRESHMEN FOR LIBERTY BONDS

Incomplete returns of the balloting of the Harvard freshmen class yesterday indicated that the members were unanimously in favor of investing the balance of the class funds in Liberty bonds. The freshmen still at college were in full accord with the proposed investment, but the ballots cast by the members at the Wakefield Rifle Range were not received in time for tabulation.

It is proposed to take bonds of small denominations, so that they may be sold in part in circumstances should necessitate such action, but the amount of bonds which the class will purchase is undetermined as yet. The undergraduate bond committee has redoubled its efforts to increase the number of Liberty Loan subscribers among the members of the university. It has been decided by the 1917 class day committee to grant free admission to the yard on class day of all members of the training corps who are in uniform. This action was taken on the receipt of information that all members of the corps will be relieved from military duty on Tuesday afternoon. Definite announcement of the battalion plans for class day will be made tomorrow by the military office. Senior spread tickets, orders, and invitations are being distributed to the seniors in person by the committee.

SUFFRAGIST MEETINGS

A conference on the war relief work undertaken by the organization department of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government will be held this evening at 8 o'clock. The Scandinavian Equal Suffrage League of Greater Boston will meet at the headquarters of the association on Friday evening. Mrs. Paul Munroe Keene, vice-president of the Housekeepers' League, will speak. Mrs. Charles W. Casson of 21 Tappan Street, Roslindale, will act as hostess at a meeting for the suffragists of Ward 23—Roslindale and West Roxbury—to be held at her home on Wednesday, June 20 at 3 p. m. There will be addresses by Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham, and Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW

France is being honored at the outdoor show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on Huntington Avenue today when special exhibits of the iris, the nearest approach the United States has to the French national flower, the fleur-de-lis, will be opened to the public. Special invitations have been extended to the French officers at Harvard to attend the show.

WIRELESS PLANT IN 'CAMBRIDGE FOUND

A small wireless plant was discovered in the attic of a vacant house at 16 Ellery Street, Cambridge, today by the Cambridge police, and turned over to Capt. James O'Reilly of the Harvard Radio Station, who immediately gave orders to have it dismantled and sealed.

According to the Cambridge police unsuspected wireless stations which have not been dismantled are constantly being discovered in various parts of Cambridge. Within the last month a fairly large one, operated by a German, was found in the suburbs. The man was a farmer and claimed that he did not know of the prohibition against the use of such stations. The police dismantled the plant after being satisfied that the German had not been operating it for illegal purposes.

MISSION GREETED AT ATLANTA, GA.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta gave the South's first greeting to members of the Italian Commission to America Wednesday, when the distinguished guests, without Prince Udine, arrived in the city at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Cannon at Ft. McPherson saluted with 19 guns as the mission approached, and regulars and student troops paraded before the visitors. Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of the wireless telegraph, during his visit stated definitely his belief that the submarine cable will be overcome. Other members of the party which was headed by Enrico Arlotta, Italian Minister of Transportation, expressed the delight of the Italian people that the United States should have joined their Nation in the liberty war and explained the ideas for which Italy has been fighting. It was also declared by Aldo Cossuto, a member of the party, that the occupation of Janina in Greece by Italian troops was particularly significant, preceding by so few days the abdication of the Greek King. The party went from Atlanta to Birmingham, and from Birmingham it proceeds to New Orleans before beginning its journey north to Chicago.

COURSE FOR MESS SERGEANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A summer course of six weeks for the training of mess sergeants for the United States Army will be offered at the State College of Agriculture from June 18 to July 27, the faculty of that school has announced. Those who complete the course, consisting of study of cooking and costs, will be given certificates a month before the new army is called out.

ROOM IS NEEDED BY JACOBY CLUB

Announcement of continued progress and the necessity for larger quarters features the annual report of the Jacoby Club of Boston. The club-rooms at 127 Newbury Street, the report says, were quite ample when the club was founded by Ernest Jacoby in 1909, but they are now inadequate to meet the rapid growth of the organization. A campaign to secure funds for the maintenance of larger quarters is to be inaugurated by the club when the time seems more propitious, said Mr. Jacoby today.

The club has closed its winter activities, and is now taking up its summer schedule. During the winter months the clubrooms are kept open all day and evening, in order that members may engage in indoor sports. On Saturday evenings entertainments are given. During the summer months the club turns to the ocean, the woods and the lakes. Each Saturday a group of members, sometimes as many as 25, goes to Riverside.

L STREET BATHS TO OPEN

From tomorrow until the close of the summer season the L Street baths will be open. The hours are from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night until Sunday, Sept. 16, the final day of the season for 1917.

Slip Covers

A Summer requirement which we are prepared to fill in a host of new fabrics and designs not to be seen elsewhere.

FOR THE TOWN HOUSE slip covers are very essential to keep upholsteries in prime condition for your return, and—

FOR THE SUMMER HOME they are equally useful as a protection from the dust, dirt from out of doors and afford a restful change in your decorative scheme.

The new covers are "beauties" and include Linenized Stripes, Cretonnes, Taffetas, Chintzes, Figured Satens, Printed Cotton and Homespuns. Priced from 20c to 5.00 a yard.

Jordan Marsh Company



Comfort

What you get out of your car depends to a large extent upon what you put into it.

Just as a matter affecting your own comfort it pays to be sure that you get the best gasoline—SOCONY.

There is not a more highly refined, or more powerful gasoline made than SOCONY. And it is the *only* gasoline which is always the same, wherever you buy it—for which a carburetor adjustment made here will serve a hundred miles from here.

Look for the SO-CO-NY sign. It insures you more miles to the gallon and more power to the mile.

Standard Oil Co. of New York



PRESIDENT IN FLAG TALK TELLS WAR AIM

(Continued from page one)

the great plan of life worked out by a great people. We are about to carry it into battle, to lift it where it will draw the fire of our enemies. We are about to bid thousands, hundreds of thousands it may be millions of our men, the young, the strong, the capable men of the Nation, to go forth and die beneath it in fields of blood, far away—for what? For some unaccustomed thing? For something for which it has never sought the fire before? American armies were never before sent across the sea. Why are they sent now? For some new purpose, for which this great flag has never been carried before, or for some old, familiar, heroic purpose for which it has seen men, its own men, die on every battlefield on which Americans have borne arms since the Revolution?

"These are questions which must be answered. We are Americans. We in our turn serve America, and can serve here with no private purpose. We must use her flag as she has always used it. We are accountable at the bar of history and must plead in utter frankness what purpose it is we seek to serve.

"It is plain enough how we were forced into the war. The extraordinary insults and aggression of the Imperial German Government left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honor as a sovereign government. The military masters of Germany denied us the right to be neutral. They filled our unsuspecting communities with vicious spies and conspirators and sought to corrupt the opinion of our people in their own behalf. When they found they could not do this, their agents diligently spread sedition amongst us and sought to draw our own citizens from their allegiance—and some of these agents were men connected with the official embassy of the German Government itself here in our own capital. They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce. They tried to incite Mexico to take up arms against us and to draw Japan into a hostile alliance with her—and that not by indirection, but by direct recommendation from the foreign office in Berlin. They impudently denied us the use of the high seas and repeatedly executed their threats that they would send to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coasts of Europe. And many of our own people were corrupted. Men began to look upon their own neighbors with suspicion and to wonder in their hot resentment and surprise whether there was any community in which hostile intrigue did not work. What great nation in such circumstances would not have taken up arms? Much as we desired peace, it was denied us, and not of our own choice. This flag under which we serve would have been dishonored had we withheld our hand.

"But that is only part of the story. We know now as clearly as we knew before we were ourselves engaged that we are not the enemies of the German people and that they are not our enemies. They did not originate or desire this hideous war, or wish that we should be drawn into it; and we are vaguely conscious that we are fighting their cause, as they will some day see it, as well as our own. They are themselves in the grip of the same sinister power that has now at last stretched its ugly talons out and drawn blood from us. The whole world is at war because the whole world is in the grip of that power and is trying out the great battle which shall determine whether it is to be brought under its mastery or fling itself free.

"The war was begun by the military masters of Germany, who proved to be also the masters of Austria-Hungary. These men have never regarded nations as peoples, men, women, and children of like blood and frame as themselves, for whom governments existed and in whom governments had their life. They have regarded them merely as servicable organizations which they could by force or intrigue bend or corrupt to their own purposes. They have regarded the smaller states, in particular, and the people who could be overwhelmed by force, as their natural tools and instruments of domination. Their purpose has long been avowed. The statesmen of other nations, to whom that purpose was incredible, paid little attention; regarded what German professors expounded in their classrooms and German writers set forth to the world as the goal of German policy as rather the dream of minds detached from practical affairs, as preposterous private conceptions of German destiny, than as the actual plans of responsible rulers; but the rulers of Germany themselves knew all the while what concrete plans, what well-advanced intrigues lay back of what the professors and the writers were saying, and were glad to go forward unmolested, filling the thrones of Balkan states with German princes, putting German officers at the service of Turkey to drill her armies and make interest with her Government, developing plans of sedition and rebellion in India and Egypt, setting their fires in Persia. The demands made by Austria upon Serbia were a mere single step in a plan which compassed Europe and Asia, from Berlin to Bagdad. They hoped those demands might not arouse Europe but they meant to press them whether they did or not, for they thought themselves ready for the final issue of arms.

"Their plan was to throw a broad belt of German military power and political control across the very center of Europe, and beyond the Mediterranean into the heart of Asia; and Austria-Hungary was to be as much their tool and pawn as Serbia or Bulgaria or Turkey or the ponderous

states of the East. Austria-Hungary, indeed, was to become part of the central German Empire, absorbed and dominated by the same forces and influences that had originally cemented the German states themselves. The dream had its heart at Berlin. It could have had a heart nowhere else. It rejected the idea of solidarity of race entirely. The choice of peoples played no part in it at all. It contemplated binding together racial and political units which could be kept together only by force—Czechs, Magyars, Croats, Serbs, Rumanians, Turks, Armenians—the proud states of Bohemia and Hungary, the stout little commonwealths of the Balkans, the indomitable Turks, the subtle people of the East. These peoples did not wish to be united. They ardently desired to direct their own affairs, would be satisfied only by undisputed independence. They could be kept quiet only by the presence or the constant threat of armed men. They would live under a common power only by sheer compulsion and await the day of revolution. But the German military statesmen had reckoned with all that and were ready to deal with it in their own way.

"And they have actually carried the greater part of that amazing plan into execution. Look how things stand. Austria is at their mercy. It has acted, not upon its own initiative or upon the choice of its own people, but at Berlin's dictation ever since the war began. Its people now desire peace, but cannot have it until leave is granted from Berlin. The so-called central powers are in fact but a single power. Serbia is at its mercy, should its hands be but for a moment freed. Bulgaria has consented to its will, and Rumania is overrun. The Turkish armies which Germans trained, are serving Germany, certainly not themselves, and the guns of German warships lying in the harbor at Constantinople remind Turkish statesmen every day that they have no choice but to take their orders from Berlin. From Hamburg to the Persian Gulf the net is spread.

"Is it not easy to understand the eagerness for peace that has been manifested from Berlin ever since the snares were set and sprung? Peace, peace has been the talk of her foreign office for now a year and more; not peace upon her own initiative, but upon the initiative of the nations over which she now deems herself to hold the advantage. A little of the talk has been public, but most of it has been private. Through all sorts of channels it has come to me, and in all sorts of guises, but never with the terms disclosed which the German Government would be willing to accept. That Government has other valuable pawns in its hands besides those I have mentioned. It still holds a valuable part of France, though with slowly relaxing grasp, and practically the whole of Belgium. Its armies press close upon Russia and overrun Poland at their will. It cannot go further; it dares not go back. It wishes to close its bargain before it is too late and it has little left to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand.

"The military masters under whom Germany is bleeding see very clearly to what point fate has brought them. If they fall back or are forced back an inch, their power both abroad and at home will fall to pieces like a house of cards. It is their power at home they are thinking about now more than their power abroad. It is that power which is trembling under their very feet; and deep fear has entered their hearts. They have but one chance to perpetuate their military power or even their controlling political influence. If they can secure peace now with the immense advantages still in their hands which they have up to this point apparently gained, they will have justified themselves before the German people; they will have gained by force what they promised to gain by it: an immense expansion of German power, an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. Their prestige will be secured, and with their prestige their political power. If they fall, their people will thrust them aside; a Government accountable to the people themselves will be set up in Germany as it has been in England, in the United States, in France and in all the great countries of the modern time except Germany. If they succeed, they are safe and Germany and the world are undone; if they fail, Germany is saved and the world will be at peace. If they succeed, America will fall within the menace. We and all the rest of the world must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step in their aggression; if they do not hesitate to use any agency that promises to effect their purpose, the decoit of the nations? Their present particular aim is to deceive all those who throughout the world stand for the rights of peoples and the self-government of nations; for they see what immense strength the forces of justice and of liberalism are gathering out of this war. They are employing liberals in their enterprise. They are using men, in Germany and without, as their spokesmen whom they have hitherto despised and oppressed, using them for their own destruction—Socialists, the leaders of labor, the thinkers they have hitherto sought to silence. Let them once succeed, and these men, now their tools, will be ground to powder beneath the weight of the great military empire they will have set up; the revolutionists in Russia will be cut off from all succor or cooperation in Western Europe, and a counter revolution fostered and supported; Germany herself will lose her chance of freedom; and all Europe will arm for the next, the final struggle.

"The sinister intrigue is being no less actively conducted in this coun-

try than in Russia and in every country in Europe to which the agents and dupes of the Imperial German Government can get access. The Government has many spokesmen here in places high and low. They have learned discretion. They keep within the law. It is opinion they utter now, not sedition. They proclaim the liberal purpose of their masters; declare this a foreign war which can touch America with no danger, either her lands or her institutions; set England at the center of the stage and talk of her ambition to assert economic dominion throughout the world; appeal to our ancient tradition of isolation in the politics of the nation; and seek to undermine the Government with false professions of loyalty to its principles.

"But they will make no headway. The false betray themselves always in every accent. It is only friends and partisans of the German Government, whom we have already identified, who utter these thinly disguised disloyalties. The facts are patent to all the world, and nowhere are they more plainly seen than in the United States, where we are accustomed to deal with facts and not with sophistries; and the great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a peoples' war, a war for freedom and justice and self-government amongst all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live upon it and have made it their own, the German people themselves included; and that with us rests the choice to break through all these hypocrisies and patent cheats and masks of brute force and help set the world free or else stand aside and let it be dominated a long age through by sheer weight of arms and the arbitrary choices of self-constituted masters, by the nation which can maintain the biggest armies and the most irresistible armaments—a power to which the world has afforded no parallel and in the face of which political freedom must wither and perish.

"For us there is but one choice. We have made it. We be to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution, when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations. We are ready to plead at the bar of history, and our flag shall wear a new luster. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born, and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people."

FLAG HONORED IN MASSACHUSETTS

(Continued from page one)

ceding the flag-raising a parade will be held by the Somerville Elks. Exercises in Malden and Melrose are expected to surpass any of previous years with mass meetings and flag raisings in many parts of the districts. Joseph E. Warren of Taunton, State representative, will be the chief speaker in Malden and Samuel J. Elder at Melrose.

Patriotic exercises in Medford will be under the general supervision of J. Edward Pierce, former commander of the G. A. R., who will preside at the evening meeting when William J. Daly will give the principal address.

Marines, today, will hold their regular rallies in Scollay Square and the Common, but the speakers will lay particular stress on the call of the hour, "the need of the flag," and an unusually large number of recruits is expected.

Daniel F. Denny, department commander of the Grand Army, has asked that all comrades join in the various parades today honoring the flag they have protected. One of the new features of today's parades will be the presence of the home guard, the State guard and the National Guard. In some of the out-of-town exercises, men without uniforms who have enrolled in reserve units will parade.

Y. M. C. A. FINDS NEW OPPORTUNITIES

One hundred thousand dollars of the \$125,000 requested by the Boston War Work Council of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association has been received, according to a recent announcement, which adds that "unexpected opportunities to serve the men of the United States Army and Navy, not anticipated in the original estimate, came to the National Council office from England and France."

It further said: "This appeal was received from American secretaries on the ground, urging immediate forwarding of \$400,000 to enable them to meet the needs of United States troops. The National Council, in response, cables \$100,000 to London and \$100,000 to Paris to be used immediately in providing Young Men's Christian Association Army buildings for troops wherever located in England and France. This call for work for enlisted men has come both much earlier and on a larger scale than was anticipated in the original estimate made in the spring."

NEGROES MAKE PROTEST

More than 500 persons attended a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall last night, held under the auspices of the National Colored Conference. The meeting had for its chairman William Monroe Trotter, and as presiding officer, the Rev. Johnson W. Hill, both of Boston. Among the speakers were the Rev. A. Clayton Powell of New York, the Rev. D. S. Klough of New Haven, Allen W. Whaley of Boston and the Rev. J. C. Jackson of Philadelphia. The Rev. Hubert H. Harrison of New York declared that the Negro has reached the point where he feels that the United States has not been giving him a square deal. Mr. Trotter protested against discrimination in the United States Marine Corps, in which he said it was impossible for a Negro to enlist.

CONSUL MAKES MURDER CHARGE

Wesley R. Frost Home From Queenstown Relates Proven Stories of Brutality by German Submarine Commanders

Leslie R. Frost, who gave the following interview, is the United States consul at Queenstown whose name has become familiar to newspaper readers during the war through the distinguished services he has rendered his Government in gathering accurate information about German submarine attacks on American vessels. He is well qualified to speak with authority on the present situation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The submarine war grows more barbarous every day; it has now reached the plane of deliberate murder for every ship sunk, and will so continue to the end."

This was the statement made today by Wesley R. Frost, United States consul at Queenstown, who is at home on leave of absence. He spoke with official sanction and censorship, declaring that it "is not the fault of the Germans that every torpedo does not produce a Lusitania massacre."

It has been the task of Mr. Frost to collect the evidence as to 65 sinkings in which Americans were imperiled or slain.

"The German guilt is double," said Mr. Frost. "In the first place no civilized government would have resorted to such methods, even when it was possible to sink ships occasionally without murdering noncombatants. Now that the arming of merchant ships and the effectiveness of the patrols makes it impossible for the submarines to risk giving warning, they should drop it."

"Now that the submarines have been driven to attack ships submerged, using the torpedo almost exclusively, the murder roll is bound to grow. Most ships when struck by a torpedo, go down in two or three minutes, with no opportunity of escape to those below decks."

Recent sinkings, which came under Mr. Frost's observation since the beginning of the ruthless warfare, show this conclusively. A freighter, loaded with iron ore and conveyed by a destroyer, went down in two minutes. Eighteen of her crew of 26 drowned. Another sank in two minutes after being struck. She was hit in daylight, but the submarine was not seen. Twenty-eight of her crew of 32 perished. The Abosso sunk in three minutes with 30 women and children.

"Sinkings of this sort from now on will be the rule—not the exception," he said. "Only the large passenger boats will remain afloat long enough to launch the boats and get off the passengers and crew; and those will not float so long if struck in vital spots or by more than one torpedo. The submarines are now so fearful of exposing themselves to the deck guns of slowly sinking ships that they seldom come up to question the escaping crews of passenger ships. Out of six passenger ship sinkings investigated by Mr. Frost, this happened in only one case—that of the Laconia, which was sunk near midnight."

"Hideous as this assassination from ambush is, it does not equal the wanton crimes committed in the days before 'ruthless warfare'—when the submarines came to the surface and attacked with gunfire. The warning given in these cases was simply the beginning of the attack and sailors were often killed by the 'warning shots.' The warning was given only to save the expensive torpedoes—\$7000 a piece—of which a submarine can carry only a few. When the ship gave signs of surrender, the firing generally stopped and a boarding party from the submarine destroyed the ship with bombs. The crew took to their boats. Unless pushed up they were left to certain starvation or drowning, as these attacks took place 150 and 200 miles off shore."

In only one case did Mr. Frost find that the submarine offered to assist the victims by towing their boats toward the land.

"The sufferings of these crews who were picked up by patrol boats were terrible," he continued. "Many of them were never picked up. The men probably went mad and leaped into the sea. In the case of the Cairnhill, a British freighter with a crew of 16 men, five of whom were Americans, the Germans deliberately guided the lifeboat, took the provisions which the men had placed in the boat, and threw them into the sea, emptied the water keg of fresh water and, to make their job complete, filled it with salt water. The boat's sails were taken off and that was practically the only hope of getting to land if the wind were favorable. She was attacked 150 miles out at sea."

"While the Germans were indulging in the pranks with the lifeboats a bombing party was wrecking the ship and the men were kept standing on the deck of the submarine. Then German officers searched them. Most of them had little kitty bags or bandanna handkerchiefs in which they carried a few little personal keepsakes such as photographs of their friends and families, mothers or wives. These were taken from them and thrown into the sea. The first officer, Matthews, was kept below decks for an hour and put through the third degree as to the routes of other ships."

"The Germans overplayed this little drama of frightfulness, as they used up a whole hour in preparing the lifeboat as a torture chamber for the men who were to be set adrift in it. A destroyer's smoke was seen on the horizon and the Germans made haste to dive. Matthews was thrust through the hatchway and the sub-



Lusitania medal, struck off by Germany after sinking of the unarmed liner



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

GERMAN MEDAL ON LUSITANIA

Teuton Commemoration of Sinking of Unarmed Liner—"No Contraband" and "Business Above All" Are Inscriptions

At the time of the sinking of the Lusitania the medal, the photographs of the facsimiles of which are reproduced here, was struck in Germany. On the obverse, under the legend, "No contraband," is a representation of the steamship Lusitania sinking.

In this representation the great liner is shown with guns and aeroplanes, which the officials of the United States Government certified, after inspection, were not carried by her.

The reverse shows, under the motto, "Business above all," the figure of Death, sitting in the Cunard booking office, selling tickets to the passengers, who refuse to pay any heed to the warnings given to them by a German.

It will be remembered that the Lusitania, which was entirely unarmed, was sunk with a loss of 1198 noncombatants, men, women, and children.

IMMIGRANTS FROM CAPE VERDE FREED

Orders to "temporarily land" 142 illiterate Bravas detained at the local United States Immigration Station since arrival a few weeks ago at New Bedford on packet schooners, because they could not read or write in their own language, were received today, from the Department of Labor, Washington. The men are to be given their freedom to work on farms, and arrangements are being made to guarantee their remaining on farms.

These men are part of 240 now held at the station, arriving from Cape Verde Islands, and detained under the literacy test. Their temporary release is to expedite production of foodstuffs. It is also thought that it will give them time in which to learn to read or write, so that at a future examination they may satisfy immigration officials that they comply with the law. Similar action is expected to be taken by Washington officials regarding the remainder of those now held, as soon as the individual cases have been completed and forwarded to Washington. Those ordered released today are the ones arriving on the first three of several packet schooners.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUBS

Mrs. Robert D. Evans, Miss Cornelia Warren and Miss Juliana Meryweather were elected honorary members of the Business Women's Club at the spring business meeting last evening. Two amendments were adopted to the constitution providing for a junior membership and the creation of an advisory finance board, and Miss Mary C. Reed and Miss Solatia M. Taylor were elected members of the new committee. A complimentary dinner will be given to Miss Sarah M. Wheeler and Miss Mary E. Reed, who were president and secretary of the club for several years, by the present officers and board of management tonight.

SUPREMACY OF AIR WAR NEED

Aircraft Production Chairman Says Ultimate Decision of Conflict Rests in Large Degree on Navy of Flyers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the ultimate decision of the world war rests in very large degree in supremacy of the air was the statement made by Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the Aircraft Production Board of the Council of National Defense, in testifying today before the subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, which has under consideration the Sheppard-Hulbert bill for creating a new Federal department of aeronautics.

Mr. Coffin, holding this in view, appealed for a well-coordinated and directed air service for the United States. He advocated the creation of an organization within the Government, to deal with the after-war aspects of aircraft development, similar to an organization which he said already has been created in Great Britain.

"We are creating a 'navy of the air,'" said Mr. Coffin. "Germany has created her undersea navy, and we can create our air navy without interfering with our potential ability in other lines of warfare. Germany's manufacturing resources are strained to the breaking point. Therefore she cannot put her efforts into aircraft competition without seriously weakening herself in other lines."

"The development of our new air service will not in any way interfere with the plans of the Army and Navy, since the production of aircraft is confined to industries which are not vital to the prosecution of the war at the present stage."

"We are standardizing our training types of craft with those of our allies, but we are looking to France for the high speed specialized types of fighting craft. We have not the time to develop machines that France is capable of producing after two years of experience on the European battlefield. It is impossible to train aviators on the high speed specialized machines. They have a small wing area and cannot fly slow enough to permit a new man to operate them with safety."

Senator Smith of Michigan interrupted to state that a friend of his, who is now on furlough in the United States, has been flying at the rate of 154 miles an hour, making landings at the rate of 95 miles an hour.

COST INSPECTION COURSE AT HARVARD

A special course for training qualified men for cost inspection work on war contracts will be opened at Harvard on Monday, June 18, by the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in cooperation with the Certified Public Accountants of Massachusetts. The three qualifications required for admission to the course are exemption from military draft, training and experience in double-entry bookkeeping, and proved integrity and business judgment.

This course will cover the work required of a resident or supervising inspector who is employed to certify the cost of manufacture or construction performed under a contract which uses cost as a basis of compensation. Both cost accounting and auditing are involved, and the course is designed for those who are unable to serve the country in a military way and desire to serve in a business capacity. Members of the course are expected to devote full time to their classroom work and daily study, and applications should be sent to 17 University Hall, Cambridge, not later than Friday.

DERBY ACADEMY GRADUATES

Diplomas were given to about 200 girl graduates of Derby Academy at Hingham yesterday by the Rev. Louis C. Cornish, secretary of the Boston Universalist Society. The vocational work of the girls was on exhibition.

WOMEN'S SWEATER SHOP

Filence's

\$6 buys a good fibre sweater

Good news when women are cheerfully paying \$10 for sweaters to get the effect they want.

The \$6 fibre sweaters look very silky—the one-inch borders and edges of cuffs and pockets are a finer weave than the sweater itself.

Peacock blue, green, rose, Delft blue, orange—five colors.



Filence's—mail orders filled—5th floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

WAR AID FROM WEALTH URGED

Canadian Liberals to Introduce Resolution in Parliament to Force Moneyed Agencies to Contribute Effectively

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. OTTAWA, Ont.—The Hon. George P. Graham, first lieutenant of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has given notice to the Government that, at the earliest opportunity, he will move the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that steps be taken by the Government to provide that accumulated wealth should contribute immediately and effectively to the cost of the war, and that all agricultural, industrial, transportation and natural resources of Canada should be organized forthwith, so as to insure the greatest possible assistance to the Empire in the war and to reduce the cost of living to the Canadian people."

Mr. Graham's resolution, which was not made an amendment to the Military Service Bill, will be moved upon an adjournment of the House or upon a motion to go into supply, probably this week.

Last night Sir Thomas White intimated to the Government press that the Government already had under consideration further drastic steps to compel the wealthy to contribute more toward the war. The Conservatives meet in full caucus today and the Military Service Bill comes up for second reading on Monday or Tuesday.

Conscription Favored

Liberals of Ontario for Organized Mobilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. TORONTO, Ont.—Out of the national crisis has arisen a political crisis, and it is safe to say that no more dramatic political event has happened since confederation than the meeting called by the Liberals of the city and the Province, the proceedings, although no resolution was passed, being a repudiation of the old Liberal chieftain Sir Wilfrid Laurier, over the stand he has taken on the subject of conscription. Liberals of the city and the Province, as well as one member of Parliament from an outside point, declared, amidst evidences of the utmost enthusiasm, for conscription and the organized mobilization of the country's man, material and moral power. On the platform there was a Ross, a Mowat, a Jaffray, a Lindsey, a Blake and a Mulock, stalwarts of Liberalism, and, while there were no hoisterous outbursts, there was an atmosphere of grim determination in the huge assembly to see the war through to its ultimate end.

There were two splendid speeches in the course of the evening, one being delivered by Dr. Michael Clark, M. P., Liberal member in the Dominion Parliament for Red Deer in the Province of Alberta, and the other by N. W. Rowell, M. P., leader of the Liberal party in the Ontario Legislature. The meeting was by no means confined to Liberals, a number of Conservatives being present, and generally speaking politics was taboo, all the speakers assuring Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, of their support in anything he might do to organize the resources of the Dominion for the successful prosecution of the war.

Dr. Michael Clark said that the conscription he believed in was the organization and mobilization of everything of man power, of material power, of moral power, that there was in the Dominion of Canada for the winning of the war, which was the greatest war of all history, because it was for the greatest cause of all history—the establishment of freedom and democracy and liberty.

"To a man who values his honor," said the speaker, "our position as Canadians is extremely simple from my viewpoint, as to what is our duty with regard to the man power of the country. The Prime Minister of this country gave a pledge on your behalf and mine that we would send a minimum of 500,000 men to help the Allies in this fight. I have no brief to speak for the Government except in so far as they do right, and I have no brief for their defense where they go wrong, but it seems to me that the national honor is wrapped up in that pledge."

Another fine passage in the speaker's address and which called forth prolonged applause was as follows: "And what a war it is! It has been so long with us that we forget its magnitude. Just think of it! Picture to yourselves the situation of the world today and compare it with anything you have read of in history. Western Asia, Europe, the North American Continent, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, all plunged in a deluge of blood by the dark forces of the Central Empire of Europe. That is the situation of the world today."

"Is there a man or woman in this audience," he continued, "or in the Dominion of Canada who faces that situation and that possibility as to the future, who would for a moment accept the responsibility of handing down to our children such a bloody heritage as to have this war again in the future? If you would not face this responsibility then you must have conscription. You must finish the job. You must push the battle to the enemy's gates. You must see that the haughty autocrats of Central Europe are destroyed."

Dr. Clark said that Canada was faced with the alternative—either compulsory service or she would have to face the ignominy of having the gaps in her ranks filled by Americans. On this aspect of the situation the member for Red Deer said: "There are

some people who seem to think that the considerations I have been urging upon you hitherto are to a considerable extent modified by the advent of America in this war. We have seen and seen with admiration, the businesslike determination with which the United States has taken up its part of this business. But as an understanding Canadian, I, for one, don't believe that that absolves me from keeping up my end of it. Is the fact of the United States doing her duty to deter me from continuing to do mine? No, it is encouragement to us to continue to do ours."

The speaker put the question in a nutshell in the following words: "By what possible process of reasoning can you defend a system which, with the bloodiest of all wars on your hands and with your resources strained to the utmost, permits one man to send three out of four sons and allows his neighbor to keep a family of twice the size at home and make money out of sacrifice?"

Mr. Rowell spoke in similar strains and said that as far as labor was concerned, 65 per cent of the Canadian army in the official returns were given as manual laborers. The men of Canada had invested their all for the defense of Canada.

Anticonscription Reasons

Speakers at Ottawa Meeting Give Reasons for Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. OTTAWA, Ont.—"The Prime Minister should know that we are French-Canadians before all, and British subjects afterwards," was the assertion of M. Charles Leclair, a French-Canadian, at an anticonscription meeting held here recently and which was attended almost entirely by the people of that race. "What business have we in this war?" he asked. "We never had anything to say in imperial matters before the war. Why should we bleed our country? The Prime Minister went to England only to be consulted. He comes back with a demand for conscription. Why do they want to impose conscription here, when there is no such measure in Ireland? This war is a crime. Not only a crime in the waste of men and money, but a crime in robbing us of our liberties." Premier Lloyd George was blamed by the speaker as being responsible for the demands to take away the rights of Canadians.

Further he said that Sir Robert Borden "should know that he is ruining the confederation by persecution of French-Canadians. We must rise in a formidable agitation, and show that it is the people who must give their consent to conscription. We are opposed to taking any of our men to France by conscription and we are opposed to any member who votes for the measure to save little countries in Europe."

Another speaker, L. E. Grenon, said that they had seen too many of their men pass away over there and too many of their men had gone over to help those who persecuted them. "We will defend our Canada," he cried, "like our forefathers did in 1812 and 1837. If they want to put into force laws that will take from us our sons, we must defend our rights, not only by word of mouth and through the churches, but with our blood, if necessary."

Still another speaker, Dr. Eugene Paquet, member of Parliament in the Dominion House for a French-Canadian constituency, announced that he would vote against the bill and also, that if the bill dealing with compulsory service passed the House of Commons, he would vote against the extension of the time of the present Parliament, which is necessary to enable the present Government to remain in office without going to the country. The lineup on the bill when it comes to be voted upon promises to be largely racial.

While in Quebec recently, the Hon. Albert Seigny, Minister of Inland Revenue, gave out the statement that he intended to remain in the Borden Government and not follow the course pursued by his fellow-countryman, the Hon. E. L. Patenaude, who has resigned his office of Secretary of State. In the course of his statement, M. Seigny said: "If the French-Canadian ministers listened without reflection to a certain portion of the people here, they would immediately resign, but I think that the French element of this country is not ready to abandon its representation in the Government. It would be easy to do what certain demagogues would call a noble deed and create popularity for oneself by appealing to passion and prejudice. What is more difficult is to work to maintain union between the two races that will live in Canada forever. If the French-Canadians said to the Premier that they no longer wished to be represented in the Government of Canada, the Prime Minister would have to give over the ministries to English-speaking Canadians and it is very probable that there would then be formed an English political party and a French-Canadian party."

Asked what that would lead to, the Minister replied: "I leave the answer to thoughtful people and not to the demagogues who have a great talent to destroy, but have never built anything."

SIMPLER STYLES IN SHOES SOUGHT

LYNN, Mass.—Letters were received by the shoe manufacturers of this city today from the Council of National Defense urging the simplification of styles, reduction of number of lasts and sizes, and the adoption of other economies to conserve the supply of leather. The manufacturers pointed out that if the recommendations of the council were accepted, many changes would result in the shoe manufacturing industry in this center. The council also advised the elimination of fancy tops and shoes in favor of plain leather shoes and urged the manufacturers to release as many employees as possible for war work.

GOVERNOR ASKED TO URGE ACTION UPON FOOD BILLS

Labor Men Request Executive to Ask Delegation in Congress to Use Its Influence

A delegation from various labor organizations today filed with Governor McCall a request that he urge the Massachusetts delegation in Congress to use its entire influence for the early passage of the food bills.

The letter is signed by John MacDougal, Henry Sterling and Arthur N. Harriman, the legislative committee of the State branch, American Federation of Labor; Walter McMenimen, chairman of the legislative board, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; George Walker, Mule Spinners Association, No. 2, New Bedford, and Fred R. Linke, photo-engravers, West Springfield.

The communication is as follows: "In view of the present acute conditions in regard to food, its production, distribution and cost and the delay in Congress in enacting any legislation for an effective control of the situation, we respectfully request your excellency to urge the Massachusetts congressional delegation to use their influence for the early passage of the pending food bills."

"We also request your excellency to consult with the proper State officials in regard to local conditions and the powers granted by the defense bill (chapter 342) with a view to learning what can be done to cooperate with the National authorities and facilitate their work, and what, if anything, can be done for the immediate relief within this commonwealth."

CALIFORNIA DRIED MILK MAY HELP LOWER FOOD COSTS

Secretary of State Board of Agriculture Points at Availability for Cooking

Butter and dried milk from California may help to reduce food costs in New England, according to Secretary Wilfrid Wheeler, of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. The continued advance in milk throughout New England, due in a great degree to the reduction of the herds, has opened a field for the dried product, which can easily be made available for cooking by the addition of water.

Secretary Wheeler states, that the dairying conditions in California are among the best in the United States, with plenty of alfalfa, which is a rich cow feed, and a long season. Great quantities of milk are easily produced, and with the adoption of the new system of drying the product, it is believed that not only New England, but other states in the country may look to the Pacific Coast for some portion of the milk supply.

The method of drying milk is similar to the process of drying vegetables, now becoming widely known. The milk is forced in a fine spray through a stream of hot air, which dries the milk into flaky form. To insure that the milk is thoroughly dried, it is again subjected to the hot air blast, and then canned. It closely resembles soap flakes when it is received by the consumer.

Water is added to the flakes; it is stirred up and becomes milk again. Although some individuals might prefer the strictly fresh article, dried milk is a fine cooking milk, according to those who have examined it.

The great Central States have already driven New England out of the butter market, in fact, practically all of the butter used in Boston comes from Wisconsin, Michigan, adjacent states or from Canada, and it is going still further west. Cost of production is so low in the central part of the country that the butter can be brought here and still shade the New England farmer a few cents a pound.

A tremendous increase in the amount of evaporated milk used in New England is expected this fall.

AMBASSADORS TO GO TO PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J.—The one hundred and seventieth commencement of Princeton University will be held June 16, and the exercises will be patriotic in character. The ministers and ambassadors from all the allied nations represented in Washington will be present and honorary degrees are to be granted to them. Mr. J. S. Randall, as dean of the Diplomatic Corps, will reply on behalf of the allied ambassadors. Degrees will also be presented to Secretary of State Lansing, to Herbert Clark Hoover, to George E. Hale, president of the National Research Council, and Dr. Charles H. Mayo of Rochester, Minn. The degrees will be conferred on the steps of Nassau Hall, where the first Ambassador from a foreign power ever accredited to the United States was received during the session of the Continental Congress at Princeton. Appropriate military exercises will constitute a part of the day's program.

NEW REGIMENT OF WOODSMEN FORMING

A regiment of woodsmen is being organized by the United States Forest Service and listing of applicants is in progress at the office of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, 4 Joy Street, Boston. Axmen, sawyers, portable mill sawyers, engineers, motor truck drivers, foremen, scalers, teamsters, clerks, cooks, millwrights, hewers of railroad ties and foresters

are wanted for this unit. Duties of the regiment as drafted by the Massachusetts society will be to get out timber for the armies, working well behind the battle lines, although it may occasionally go within the danger zone. Trained foresters will be officers in the regiment and enlistment is for the period of the war. The regiment will be organized on military lines and the members will be uniformed, armed and drilled under military discipline.

NEW ENGLAND'S SAWMILL UNITS TO BE HONORED

Dinner at City Club Tonight to Lumbermen Soon to Leave for England

Governors of the New England states have been invited to attend the dinner to be tendered the 400 members of the executive committee, men, soon to depart for England to prepare lumber for the use of the Allies in France. The dinner is tendered by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and will begin at 6:30 p. m.

Chairman James J. Storow of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety will preside, and the other guests will be Executive Manager Henry B. Endicott of the Public Safety Committee and James J. Phelan of the Safety Committee's executive board, who directed and supervised the assembling of the units, the members of the executive committee.

Today the lumbermen are a feature of the Flag Day parade, accompanied by their mascot, a black bear cub called Zeke. Liberty bonds have been bought by 150 members of the unit, and others plan to subscribe. During their stay in Boston the lumbermen are quartered at the South Army. The organization consists of 10 portable sawmill units, equipped at the expense of lumbering interests in the various states. Four Boston theaters have announced that the lumbermen's cards of identification will admit them to the orchestra seats without charge.

SENATOR REED RAPS FOOD PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, who has been subjected to much criticism for dilatory tactics, today bitterly attacked the food control legislation in the Senate. He openly expressed his disapproval of the terms of the Administration measure pending on the House calendar. He opposed granting broad discretionary powers to the President.

Senator Reed assailed Senator Sheppard of Texas for "assuming to stand for the President" in favor of the food legislation. In reply Senator Sheppard challenged the Missouriian to defeat the bill, declaring: "You will not be successful in defeating this or any other legislation desired by the President and by the people."

"I would not confer these powers on any human being," shouted Senator Reed, referring to the plan to name Herbert C. Hoover as federal food administrator. "We are proposing to give these powers to just a human man, whose peer can be found in every community in the United States. If this bill be enacted, it will make the richest country in the world nothing more than a poor farm, with a man to say what people shall wear, what they shall eat."

GOVERNOR HEARS NEGRO PROTESTS

Three distinct complaints of discrimination against Negroes were lodged with Governor McCall by representatives of the Boston branch of the Equal Rights League at a public hearing in the Executive Council chamber this noon.

The complaints, presented by John W. Hall, Allen W. Whaley, W. Murray Trotter, were as follows: "1.—That the color line is drawn in enlistment of volunteers in the Regular Army and the National Guard."

"2.—That the registration card for selective draft had detachable corner which read 'off corner if person is of African descent.'"

"3.—That the color line was drawn also, as admitted by Col. Warren E. Sweetser of the Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard, by refusing to certify colored soldiers for training in the Federal reserve officers' training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y."

After presenting their protest and complaints, the delegation urged Governor McCall to take up their protest. The Governor asked the leaders of the delegation to meet him again at 4 o'clock.

SOUTH TO FEED ITSELF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—According to advices from the Tri-State Farm Bureau, the South will come nearer feeding itself this year than ever before. The Farm Development Bureau is endeavoring to teach the people of the ninety Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee counties in its territory that if they succeed in getting on a genuine "feed yourself" basis, they will have the \$100,000,000 which they annually send away for foodstuffs to spend on other things.

WAGES OF WORKERS INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Increased wages for about 70,000 workers have been announced here.

MASSACHUSETTS MASONRY MEETS

Grand Lodge of the State Observes Bicentenary of Formation or Organization in England on June 24, 1717

Massachusetts Masonry celebrated yesterday the bicentenary of the organizing of the Grand Lodge in England with simple appropriate ceremonies. Most Worshipful Leon M. Abbott, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Massachusetts, presided at the communication of the Grand Lodge, which was held yesterday afternoon in Corinthian Hall, Masonic Temple, Boston, in remembrance of 200 years of regular and duly organized English Masonry, from which American has sprung.

The grand master, in his opening address, told of the conditions confronting Masonry in Massachusetts and the United States today. He reported that in Massachusetts in the last Grand Lodge year that 1033 initiates had been received, passed and raised. This he said is a larger number than last year's figures announce.

Investment in Liberty bonds by members of the craft was spoken of with warm approval by the grand master in the course of his remarks. He declared that hundreds of Massachusetts Masons were responding to the call of their country and going to the colors.

The most worshipful grand master urged that Massachusetts lodges pay assiduous attention to the welfare of those of the craft who enlist in the service either in the Army or the Navy.

Following the address of the grand master, Most Worshipful Charles T. Gallagher, past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, delivered a historical and commemorative address having to do with the two hundredth anniversary of the establishing of the Grand Lodge of England.

Very Worshipful Canon F. J. Foakes-Jackson, D. D., of Canada, Peterboro Cathedral, and past grand chaplain of the United Grand Lodge of England, brought the fraternal greetings of the brethren of England and of Canada to the members of the craft in Massachusetts. At the same time Canon Foakes-Jackson delivered an address which had to do with the tenets of Masonry as applied to men and the affairs of the nations.

Grand Master Abbott introduced Past Master Davis who had had hope of the past masters' night at Mt. Hope Lodge. He complimented the past master who has been an active Mason for 56 years.

Among the Grand Lodge officers present were: Moses C. Plummer, William M. Farrington, Edward L. Chase, Charles H. Ramsay, Frederick W. Hamilton, Howard M. North, Robert G. Wilson, William G. Bowler, Frank M. Weymouth, Horace A. Carter, Clifford M. Brewer, Charles S. Norris, Frank E. Swain, William E. Parsons, Benjamin B. Gilman, Fred S. Smith, William M. Jones, Frank E. Wing, James Campbell, David B. Dunham, Lewis H. Brague, Charles H. Smith, Lyle G. Mambert, Norman Dempsey, William W. Holms, Charles W. Delano, Artie M. Meader, William A. Wood, George H. Gutteridge, Frederick G. Katzmann, Charles G. Jordan, Charles W. Pearce, George R. Ellis, George A. Thatcher, William N. McLane, William A. Andrew, Everett I. Nye and Herbert C. Hill.

The celebration was in charge of Most Worshipful Charles T. Gall-

agher, past grand master; Worshipful Chester C. Whitney, worshipful master of St. John's Lodge, the oldest chartered lodge in America; and Worshipful Walter B. Tripp, worshipful master of Euclid Lodge, the most recently chartered lodge in Massachusetts.

Masonic history says that the Grand Lodge of England as it is known today was organized June 24, 1717, at the Goose and Gridiron Tavern in London. Up to that period, according to Masonic tradition and what written history has been handed down to the brethren of the craft today, there was no national organization of the fraternity in England or any other country although the members were widely dispersed in many lands.

Organization of the Grand Lodge of England proceeded slowly, the date June 24, 1717, being the culmination of many years of persistent effort which was finally crowned with success in the founding of what has become the mother of British and American Masonry.

Influence of the English Grand Lodge extended to the United States where the members of the craft were congregated in large numbers at that early date. Brethren were meeting in Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, S. C. and elsewhere but without authority until in 1733, Right Worshipful Brother Henry Price was made provincial grand master for North America by Lord Montague, the then grand master of the Grand Lodge of England. Henry Price had his Masonic headquarters in Boston. This was the first regular and duly constituted Masonry in the United States or Canada.

In 1734 Brother Benjamin Franklin, at the head of Masonic affairs in Pennsylvania, applied to Provincial Grand Master Price for regular warrant for the establishing of a grand lodge of Masonry for the Colony of Pennsylvania. This was granted and then Pennsylvania Masonry became regular and duly organized along with that in Massachusetts.

In 1834 the Pennsylvania lodges of Free and Accepted Masons celebrated the centennial anniversary of Brother Benjamin Franklin's receiving from Henry Price the legal authority for Pennsylvania lodges to organize a grand lodge, and these celebrations commemorated the beginning of regular organized Masonry in that State.

FREIGHT CAR RULES ADVISED BY BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Seven thousand letters have been issued to chambers of commerce and other commercial organizations by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, asking the cooperation of the individual members for the purpose of releasing freight cars and increasing the amount of utility for which each car can be counted on. Many answers from organizations and individuals are coming, and to these a second set of instructions is being sent, designating just how this cooperation may be more effective.

These recommendations are: Unloading promptly of all loaded cars received; to load promptly all outgoing cars and release them immediately to the railroad; to anticipate the disposition of freight before its arrival; not to order special types of cars, when ordinary types will serve; to eliminate the use of railway equipment in trap or tramp cars, when the tonnage can be handled by motor car or wagons; to load all cars to their full carrying capacity, so that the maximum use of each car will be obtained.

MARINE CORPS GAINS RECRUITS

Week's Campaign for Enlarging Branch of Army Reported Doing Well in New York, Chicago and Other Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Official reports indicate that 4000 recruits before Saturday night will be the result of marine corps recruiting week. The enlisted strength of the corps at the beginning of the week was 22,122. The figures today stand at 23,884—a net increase for the first two days of the present recruiting drive of 1762.

Governors, mayors, public school authorities, and prominent men in every line are joining in the campaign in the 112 cities where the corps maintains recruiting stations. There have been scores of parades, public meetings and other demonstrations. Committees have been organized by merchants, manufacturers, clubs, schools, athletic organizations, women's societies and advertising clubs, theaters and hotels, and fleets of automobiles have been utilized. Hundreds of women are assisting in the work. Newspapers are giving many columns to accounts of the drive and the history and exploits of the marine corps.

In Chicago the automobile club organized a large parade to stir up interest in recruiting. A professional trio and quartet is singing the marine corps battle song in the various theaters, hotels, clubs, and moving picture houses. The advisory committee in Chicago consists of J. Ogden Armour, Arthur Meeker, James B. Forgan and Raymond Robbins. Many organizations are aiding in the drive. Chicago is raising a regimental band.

The Governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation which is being published in every newspaper in the State in which the Governor urges the young men of Virginia to see that the marine corps makes its quota in that State.

Maj. Frank E. Evans, in charge of the recruiting office in New York, has adopted a novel idea in the "snowball" system, under which a detail hikes through small towns and villages gathering recruits as it goes, until they reach a large town, when the recruits are sent to a training camp. One of the first to join the ranks was Nathan Dickson McClure of Lake Forest, Ill., captain of the Yale soccer team, and a member of the Yale Officers Training Corps. Recruiting has been so rapid in New York that the indications are that city will exceed its quota.

A telegram from St. Louis states that a St. Louis unit 100 strong is already en route to the recruit depot at Port Royal, S. C., in a special train; and the marine corps headquarters has promised that if it is possible to do so, the unit will be kept together. Reports from various other cities show that the campaign is progressing vigorously in every section of the country.

SUBMARINE TELEPHONE CABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The largest submarine telephone cable in the world has just been laid by the New York Telephone Company across Raritan Bay between Eltingville, L. I., and Kearsburg, N. J. The cable is nearly five and a half miles long, the longest maximum size duplex submarine telephone cable in existence.

Safeguard your casings
with New

FISK TUBES

THIS is the time to see that your tube equipment is right and ready to meet the conditions of summer driving. You can't afford to chance ruining perfectly good casings with worn out tubes. **Replace the old tubes now—before Fisk Week goes by.**

How long has it been since you examined your tubes? Look them over carefully and replace any which you are not sure will stand the strain.

New Fisk Tubes NOW will give you better tire satisfaction and lower upkeep costs for the balance of the season. This is the time to buy.



Fisk Tires For Sale By All Dealers

The Fisk Rubber Company
of N. Y.

General Offices: Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Fisk Branches in More Than 125 Cities



This is Fisk Tube Week

HANDS JOINED
ACROSS BORDER

Justice Riddell Tells at Northwestern University How Canadian Hearts Exulted When United States Entered War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—"Fifty years ago your people and mine felt almost as declared enemies toward each other; now they feel as more than neighbors, more than cousins, as very brethren," said Mr. Justice William Renwick Riddell of the Supreme Court of Ontario, his home at Toronto, delivering the commencement address at Northwestern University on Wednesday. "Our identity of interest in war may be the immediate occasion of this outburst and display of brotherhood, but that identity is itself but another effect of the one great cause, the democracy of our peoples."

"Perhaps more in Canada than anywhere else on this continent, perhaps more than anywhere else in the Empire, it was early felt and appreciated that this war was but another, the most terrible phase, of the eternal struggle between autocracy and democracy, between divine right and the right of the people, between antichrist and our Christ."

"O ye sons of free America, can you understand the yearning and longing with which your brothers across the lake kept looking to the south, saying, 'How long before they, too, join in this war? How long will those who were the leaders of democracy on this continent, who richly earned their leadership by the titanic struggles for liberty half a century ago, how long will they stand aloof and allow young Canada to bear the burden of North America?'"

"Oh, yes, we knew the heart of the American people was sound. We are the same people. And when at last the clarion note, long expected and long awaited, rang out clear, and we knew that you had joined with the other democratic peoples and us, our hearts were exultant, for we knew that the American people had come to their own. Americans and Canadians, joint heirs of all the ages, of centuries of free institutions, joint possessors of this mighty continent, will stand side by side, and fight side by side, and it need be, die side by side for all that makes life worth living. The democratized Britain stands now where the fathers of the Revolution stood. The suspicion and distrust, the dislike, if not hate, fostered by the unwise on either side of the ocean and of the international line, must now die out forever, for we are brethren."

"Many there are who cry 'Peace, peace,' when there can be no peace; the only peace which the democratic nations can accept, can dare to accept, is the peace which kisses righteousness, for 'the work of righteousness shall be peace and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever.' But until the time comes when such a peace is assured, we must fight on and ever on."

Honorary degrees given were as follows: Chief Justice Riddell, Doctor of Laws; Clarence Dickinson, New York, organist, Doctor of Music; John Maxey Zane, Chicago, attorney, Doctor of Letters; Dr. Charles Davidson, professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Master of Arts; George John Craig Stewart, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Evanston, Doctor of Divinity. It was made known that 350 students have entered war service, 201 of these from the College of Liberal Arts.

Patriotism at Purdue

Governor of Indiana Praises Response in Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Three hundred and seventy-nine degrees were conferred by President W. E. Stone, at the annual commencement of Purdue University, held on Wednesday. This is the largest class to be graduated in the history of the institution. Governor Goodrich of Indiana gave the commencement address, which was an enthusiastic appeal to the new graduates for the realization of their duty at this national crisis.

"Americanism," said Governor Goodrich, "and especially the national patriotism displayed by the students in this and similar institutions over the land is one of the most gratifying and splendid reflections of the present crisis. The part students of American colleges and universities have played so far and the promptness with which they have responded to serve in either military or civilian duties, is one of the finest recommendations of which these institutions can boast."

Three hundred and twenty-three graduates received the degree of master of science. The school of agriculture contributed the largest number of undergraduates, with a total of 198. The engineering schools graduated 172, this number including graduates from the schools of mechanical, electrical, civil and chemical engineering. The school of science added 55.

Baccalaureate exercises were held last Sunday morning in Eliza Fowler Hall, and Monday was given over to an all-university luncheon, which was served on the campus. Alumni day was observed on Tuesday and after a campus round-up, the day was given over to class reunions. On Tuesday night the annual faculty reception was tendered the graduating class, and this was followed by the annual senior hop. Over 50 seniors attended the commencement exercises

in their service khaki uniforms, worn at the officers' reserve camp at Indianapolis, where they have been located for the past month.

Finnish Patriot Speaks

Graduation Held at University of South Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VERMILION, S. D.—Mme. Aine Malmberg, a noted Finnish patriot, was the chief speaker at the thirty-fifth commencement of the University of South Dakota on Wednesday. Mme. Malmberg declared that the revolution in Russia, and the victory of democracy there, carried with it renewed hope for the Finns, who have been struggling for national independence.

Finland, she said, has been a subject country since the Twelfth Century, when the Swedes conquered it. In 1809 Russia conquered Finland from Sweden, and has been the ruler since. The Finns have preserved their national integrity, their unmixing blood and their traditional literature and institutions.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Gov. William L. Harding, a 1905 graduate of the law school and the first alumnus to gain a Governor's chair; and upon United States Senator Thomas Sterling, first dean of the law school and Governor Harding's teacher. The same honorary degree was conferred upon Herbert Sherman Houston of Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, who was a member of the first graduating class at the University of South Dakota.

Albert Marcus Stevens, professor of philosophy at Carlton College, Northfield, Minn., who was formerly president of Straight College of New Orleans and at one time head of a Negro college at Charleston, S. C., a member of the class of 1894 at the University of South Dakota, received the LL. D. degree. The honorary degree of Doctor of Sciences was conferred upon Prof. Niels Elberson Hanson of State College, who has rendered distinguished service to the State. Altogether 84 degrees were conferred.

University of Wyoming

Commencement Speaker Tells of Need of Educated Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LARAMIE, Wyo.—Thirty-one members of the senior class of the University of Wyoming received their bachelor degrees on Wednesday, and at the same exercises 12 normal school seniors were given their diplomas. Of the 31 university graduates, 19 were present to receive their awards and 12 were granted their degrees in absentia. Most of the absentees are young men who are attending the officers' training camp at the Presidio, Cal.

The speaker of the day, Prof. M. F. Libby of the University of Colorado, spoke on "The Reality of the Mind." He brought out the fact that there is nothing new to tell a graduating class, for the virtues of industry, accuracy, self-reliance and ambition have been so often related that talk along that line is trite. By thinking deeply and feelingly, however, we may obtain a stronger grip on the main truths of life and learn to appreciate those fundamentals and ideals which are so necessary for better living. The present troubled condition of the entire world makes this a time that is unparalleled in history. Never has there been such an urgent need for the educated man, for, to an inconceivable extent, it is upon him that the fate of this and other nations depends.

University graduates should know themselves and know of the possibilities that are in them, for only then can the training which they received play the important part in the shaping of the world's affairs that it should. In bidding farewell to the class, Clyde A. Dunnway, president of the university, paid a glowing tribute to its personnel, remarking that the conscientious efforts and endeavors of the class had made it the most valuable and respected of any in the history of the organization.

University of Pittsburgh

J. M. Beck Notes Part of United States in World Drama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—About 450 students graduated from the University of Pittsburgh on Wednesday, a number of them sitting in their places in Carnegie Music Hall dressed in the uniforms of United States soldiers. It was an inspiring sight, denoting to the vast assemblage that these men had responded to the call of their country. There were many vacant chairs, too, because of the departure of graduates for military duty.

Chancellor S. B. McCormack presided, the principal speaker being James M. Beck, a member of the New York bar. Mr. Beck pointed out that whether civilization is to witness its "Twilight of the Gods," and end in the consuming flames of fiery war, or whether the soil of human society is now germinating, as in the times of the Renaissance, and a new and nobler community of nations is to be the fruitage, no one could forecast at this time. One thing, however, was reasonably sure, the United States, being the foremost Republic of all times and with its vast and virile population and its inestimable material resources, is destined to play a commanding part in the great drama. That part, too, would depend upon the youth of America, and especially upon its educated men to whom must come the true vision of the country's destiny.

He contended that it is true today, as when the wise man first uttered the warning, "Where there is no vision, the people perish." Another thought was, that no one can succeed

F. C. Howe, Speaker

Effect of War on Immigration Subject of Address

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Ia.—Four hundred and twelve first degrees and 34 advanced degrees were conferred by the State University of Iowa on Wednesday morning at the fifty-seventh annual commencement exercises of the institution. United States Commissioner of Immigration Frederic C. Howe of the Ellis Island station at New York City, delivered the commencement address to the members of the graduating class. In speaking on "After the War, What?" he declared that the great war in Europe is more than a war. It is the pulverization of society.

From now on, he said, men will date events from before the great war or after the great war, and the social and economic and industrial consequences will probably shape the world for 100 years. Because of the war, Mr. Howe found the United States is at present a country of no immigration; and it is even possible that afterward people will emigrate from this country in response to economic opportunities in Canada, Mexico, Russia and Poland. After the war, he predicted, there will be a period of enactment of social construction laws providing for pensions and insurance on a wide scale that will greatly benefit the working classes.

The university holds a second commencement on Thursday at the Ft. Snelling training camp. At this time degrees will be conferred upon students who would otherwise have received them at the formal exercises on Wednesday.

University of Illinois

Eleven Hundred and Fifty Degrees Conferred—Commencement Address

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The University of Illinois conferred most degrees in its history. Eleven hundred and fifty were conferred, making over 10,000 during the thirteen years' presidency of Dr. James. The commencement address was by William Chandler Bagley, director of school education, who spoke on public education and the war crisis. Mr. Bagley has just accepted a professorship in Columbia University and has leave of absence next year for special research for the Carnegie Foundation.

The university senate, composed of higher members of the faculty, honored him as guest at the annual banquet. Mr. Bagley said that in the present crisis, education must not be neglected but rather emphasized, as education was essential in the victory of democracy over autocracy. "England, France and Germany," he said, "amid the strain of war are exerting efforts to forward public education as never before. It would be a calamity for America to repeal the compulsory education law. The German system of mass and class education is good for autocracy, hence in America we must never have a dual system and separate schools. But must introduce vocational courses into public schools and secure coordination and interaction of the two divisions. American education should appreciate the importance of qualified teachers. Over half of the teachers in America are under 25 years and educated locally and teaching only temporarily. The average salary is \$550. Every individual should be educated to the utmost efficiency for social, not personal, welfare. Freedom should be loved as a man cherishes his children."

Dartmouth's Program

Military Tinge Will Be Given by Men Who Have Enlisted

HANOVER, N. H.—Commencement at Dartmouth College, June 16 to 2, promises to be unique and picturesque. The formal graduation will be given a gala tinge by the presence in line of march of the bluejackets from Portsmouth and Newport, the olive drab khaki of the seniors returning for the day from Plattsburg and elsewhere, and the gold trimmings of the regular officers, comprising the Governor's staff. Alumni from all parts of the country who come to help make President Hopkins' first commencement eventful, will find Hanover an hour ahead of time, as a result of the recent adoption by the college and precinct of the daylight saving scheme. The front line of intrenchments constructed by the Dartmouth regiment on the outskirts of Alumni Oval, under the direction of Capt. Louis Keene, Canadian trench expert, will be open to inspection by the visitors, and the work of the Tuck School of Military Stores and Ordnance will be an added feature of interest.

The commencement ball will be replaced by the alumni ball on Tuesday evening in the Alumni Gymnasium.

On Monday evening, while the reunion classes are holding their banquets, George G. Clark '99 of Boston will entertain the alumni and wives of the intervening classes, guests of the college, and parents of the graduates at an illustrated lecture on "The Old Dartmouth and the New," showing slides of student life at Hanover in 1899 and in 1917.

Commencement week will open with the baccalaureate sermon at 11 o'clock, local time, Sunday morning, June 17, by the Rev. Ambrose White Vernon, D. D., pastor of the Harvard Church, Brookline. The vesper service in Rollins Chapel at 5:30 will be led by Prof. Benjamin T. Marshall.

On Monday morning, the alumni council will meet at Wentworth Hall. At 3:30 p. m. the senior class, dressed in academic costume, will assemble at the senior fence in college yard for the usual class exercises.

Tuesday offers a variety of meetings and amusements, including the graduation and march to Alumni Oval, where a picked nine from the remaining undergraduates will face a baseball team made up from the returning alumni. The annual meeting of the Alumni Association is scheduled for 1:30. At 4:30 President and Mrs. Ernest Martin Hopkins will receive at the president's annual reception to the alumni guests of the college and members and parents of the senior class.

Wednesday is commencement. Prayers at 9 o'clock in Rollins Chapel will be conducted by the president of the college. Immediately following the procession will form in College Yard for the commencement exercises in Webster Hall, including the conferring of degrees in course and honorary degrees.

The graduating class will then form at the head of the procession, which will march to alumni gymnasium for the commencement luncheon.

Oberlin College

Dr. Hugh Black Deals With Ethics of Present World Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OBERLIN, O.—At the annual commencement exercises of Oberlin College yesterday honorary degrees were conferred as follows: Master of arts, Mary Louise Grafton, principal American Girls School, Sivas, Turkey; Henry Joseph Haskell, chief editorial writer of the Kansas City Star-Times; doctor of laws, Cass Gilbert, architect, New York City; Herbert Clark Hoover, chairman of the National Food Commission; James Levi Barton of Boston.

The commencement address was delivered by Dr. Hugh Black of Union Theological Seminary, who dealt with the ethics of the present world crisis. He said that the long deliberate planning of Prussianism was reprehensible, and that if the conduct of the German campaign were not challenged and overthrown by America, the present world civilization would fall.

Class Day at Andover

ANDOVER, Mass.—Class day exercises are held today at Phillips Academy. The class history is given by Alexander D. Harvey, Merrick, N. Y.; the oration by Richard A. Lumpkin, Mattoon, Ill.; poem by Frank H. Dowd, Madison, Conn.; prophecy by Frederick A. Thompson, Washington, D. C. The class ivy will be planted immediately after the exercises. The following is the class day committee: R. B. Munger, Waterbury, Conn.; chairman; Charles H. Bradley, Jr., Dubuque, Ia.; Stephen Y. Hurd, Terre Haute, Ind.; William W. Russell, Oak Hill, N. B.; Robert F. Shedden, Brookline.

YEAR IN PRISON FOR REFUSAL TO REGISTER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A Brooklyn school teacher named Herman Levine was given a penitentiary sentence of 11 months and 29 days for not registering under the Army Draft Law. He had pleaded guilty.

When arraigned he was given another opportunity to register. "I do not think it is right and I refuse to do so," he said.

Levine walked into the United States marshal's office on the day after registration day and volunteered the information that he had not responded as required and saying he did not intend to do so. He is 23 years old, Benjamin Mongro, 29 years old, a Sicilian by birth, was sent to jail for one day for failing to register. He said he did not understand the Draft Law, and when it was explained to him, expressed his willingness to sign and to fight if called upon.

DAY OFF IN THREE OPPOSED BY G. G. A.

Public hearing is to be given tonight by the Boston City Council's committee on ordinances which is made up of the entire council, on the reopened proposition to give the firemen of Boston one day off in three. The hearing is to be held in the old Aldermanic chamber starting at 7:30 p. m. The Good Government Association last night made public a statement in which it urged that the proposition to give the firemen one day off in three be rejected "as a patriotic duty at a time when the nation needs the utmost efforts of all able-bodied citizens."

The statement says that the change in the schedule in the fire department would require services of 192 more men, all eligible for service in the Army or Navy and that it would cost the city \$155,000 more the first year and reach \$268,000 in five and one-half years.

LIBERTY BELL AIDS LIBERTY LOAN SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—For the first time since 1776, when the country has been at war, the Liberty Bell was to be rung this noon. It calls the nation to stand behind the Liberty Loan, and the announcement of its appeal is flashed throughout the country by telegraph and telephone. The prized relic is taken from its glass case in Independence Hall, and Mayor Smith strikes its rim with a hammer. By arrangement with the Government the single stroke sets in motion the bells of hundreds of thousands of schools and churches throughout the country. While the bell has been struck twice since 1835, when it was cracked in tolling the passing away of Chief Justice Marshall, there are no records to show that it has at any time since the Revolution been rung when the country was at war.

FRANCIS B. SAYRE IS APPOINTED TO HARVARD POSITION

Son-in-Law of President Wilson Is Named for the Thayer Teaching Fellowship

Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of President Wilson, has been appointed to the Ezra Thayer Teaching Fellowship in the Harvard Law School for the coming academic year, according to an announcement of the Harvard Corporation. Professor Sayre, who is a graduate of Williams College, class of 1909, and the Harvard Law School, class of 1912, has been an assistant to Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, and assistant professor in the college since his graduation from the Law School.

The fellowship was established in honor of former Dean Thayer of the Harvard Law School and Professor Sayre is the first appointee. He will act as a substitute teacher in law during the year, but his chief purpose in coming to the law school is to pursue advanced legal studies leading to a doctor's degree.

Announcement was also made of the appointment of 20 other assistants and instructors, and in the list were the following: Willis A. Broughton, assistant director of the chemical laboratories; Robert W. Gordon, Robert W. Cones, Charles Gott and Thurman L. Hood, assistants in English; Paul F. Baum, Percy W. Long, Arthur S. Pier, Brewer G. Whitmore, instructors in English; Ernest A. Hooton, instructor in anthropology; Clarence E. Kelley and Harlan T. Stetson, instructors in astronomy; Roy W. Kelly, instructor in education; Harry A. Wolfson, instructor in Jewish literature and philosophy; Edward Ballantine, instructor in music; Raymond E. Merwin, associate in Central American archaeology.

The resignation of John M. Brewer as instructor in education was accepted, to take effect at the end of the present year. A year's leave of absence was voted to both Prof. Arthur N. H. Combe and Prof. Harvey N. Davis. Frederick Wilkey was elected manager of the Harvard dining halls, to assume his duties next fall.

SUMMER JUNIOR MILITARY SCHOOL OF TECH TO OPEN

About 200 Students Enroll for the Work to Be Directed by L. F. Hamilton

About 200 juniors at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have enrolled for the summer junior military school at the institute which started yesterday in addition to the regular summer school. Every effort is being made to have the students finish their engineering work, since as regularly graduated engineers they may at once apply themselves intelligently to the problems of the war, it is said. But at the same time the institute looks favorably on methods that will give its students military training. Already all the freshmen have had one year of military instruction and infantry drill, so that no one in the school is ignorant of military matters and some of the students are already adepts.

With the idea of preparedness two matters have been taken up, one of them the summer junior military school, which will be in session at the institute in Cambridge during the coming warm season. The purpose here is twofold, to give the juniors an opportunity to anticipate fourth year work and to give them at the same time military instruction.

The military drill will be under the supervision of Leicester F. Hamilton '14 who in his senior year was cadet colonel of the M. I. T. regiment, and since that time has been assistant to Maj. E. F. Cole in the department of military science. The class room instruction will be under the care of members of the regular M. I. T. staff.

One of the conditions attending registration in this school is that the students shall use the time saved from the senior year in further military study so that they may be better prepared a year hence for serious business.

The regular summer school at Tech is already in session, having had its first sessions on Monday, the military camp at East Machias, Me., will be established next week, the intensive naval architects are at work, the cadet aeronauts have begun class room work and the Naval Plattsburg is already under way. There will be no inactivity in educational matters at the M. I. T. this summer, it is said.

WILLISTON OPENS ITS CELEBRATION

EASTHAMPTON, Mass.—Celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Williston Seminary starts tonight with the Carew prize debate. Athletic events will be held tomorrow afternoon when Williston undergraduates will play the alumni team. The Dickinson contest in declamation and sight reading, in Payson Church, is scheduled for tomorrow night. On Saturday morning, the alumni will hold their annual meeting and the students will participate in exercises honoring the founder of the academy.

Later, Saturday morning, the anniversary exercises will be held in Payson Church with G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, as the principal speaker. An alumni dinner in the Town Hall is to follow these exercises. Among those expected to speak at the dinner are: Sir Herbert B. Ames of the Canadian Parliament,

Gov. Samuel W. McCall, Samuel H. Winslow of Worcester and John M. Whitehead of Wisconsin. The baccalaureate sermon Sunday morning will be preached in Payson Church by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst of New York and the graduation exercises will be held in the church at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

DEAN OF SIMMONS TALKS UPON FOODS

Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College, gave a talk on the meaning of food thrift at the annual meeting of the Boston Home and School Association held last evening at the High School of Practical Arts in Roxbury. Miss Arnold advocated the cultivation of a broader liking in foods. Instead of confining one's self to a few foods that one likes, she said, taste should be expanded to include all foods. This would relieve the drain upon a few and provide the desired variety at moderate price. Deputy Commissioner of Education Frank W. Wright, also spoke favoring the expansion of the school outside of itself to the activities of the community in which it is.

Accomplishment of the association's desire to have gardening introduced into the schools was reported as an achievement of the year. In cooperation with the Women's Municipal League the association is giving a series of food lectures to adult women. It is now planning to provide a kindergarten to care for little children at school houses during hours when their parents may be engaged in war relief work. Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews was reelected president and Mrs. William N. Irving was reelected secretary. The other officers are: Vice-presidents, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, Jeremiah E. Burke and Mrs. Eva Whitling White; treasurer, Edward P. Shute; counsellors, Dr. Payson Smith and Judge Michael H. Sullivan, elected to fill vacancies and Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, Mrs. Clara Bancroft Beatley, Meyer Bloomfield, Mrs. Richard C. Cabot, Miss Frances G. Curtis, Philip Davis, A. Lincoln Filene, Frederick P. Fish, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Miss Bertha Hazard, Miss Rose Lamb, James P. Munroe, Robert Treat Paine, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, James J. Phelan, Mrs. William Howell Reed, Mrs. Margaret Stannard and Miss Lucy Wheelock.

CAMBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL

The graduation exercises of the Cambridge High and Latin School were held last night, Mayor Rockwood handing diplomas to 247 members of the senior class. First honors this year go to Lalla N. Charlton, and John R. Dallinger, son of Congressman Frederick W. Dallinger. They will each receive the Hopkins prize of \$100. The two second Hopkins prizes of \$75 each will go to Camden H. McVey and Katherine Emery.

CARRYING EXPLOSIVES CHARGED

Charged with carrying explosives in violation of the interstate law, Vincenzo Cicero and Nicola Palmiotto, pleaded not guilty yesterday before United States Commissioner Hayes and were each held in \$10,000. They were arrested Tuesday on arrival of a train from Albany as suspicious characters. When their effects were searched fulminate of mercury and other materials of a like character and a loaded revolver of the latest pattern were found among them.

PRESSMEN'S UNION BOARD

The executive board of Pressmen's Union met last night and voted to buy a \$200 Liberty bond. A committee to draw up a new schedule of wages was appointed. Business Agent J. Frank O'Hare was complimented on his work as a member of the executive committee of the State Committee of Public Safety, and was instructed to take all the time necessary.

EARLY COAL BUYING ADVISED

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—"Buy coal early" is the advice given by the State Corporation Commission in a letter addressed to all coal dealers and consumers, printed in the Oklahomaan. The urgency of getting next winter's supply of coal now while coal cars are not needed for the transportation of military stores cannot be overestimated, says the commission.

COURT DENIES STUDENT'S PLEA

Eleanor Parker Refused Writ to Compel Award of Barnard College Honor—No Degree for Gupta, Hindu Graduate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Supreme Court Justice Ford has denied the application of Miss Eleanor Parker, the Barnard College student indicted for obstructing conscription, for a writ of mandamus to compel President Butler of Columbia to confer her degree. Columbia University has also withheld the degree of H. L. Gupta, the Hindu student who was arrested in March, charged with being connected with a German plan to foment a revolution against England in India. The committee on instruction decided to withhold the degree pending the settlement of the case against him in the Federal courts. After his arrest Mr. Gupta was permitted to finish his course with the understanding that he should receive his degree, but it was finally refused him because of political reasons, according to Prof. H. E. Hawkes, acting chairman of the committee on instruction.

Acting Dean Lord says that the rules of the university authorize the committee to look into the whole record of each student at the end of every term, with reference to his conduct in the community as well as to his studies. It is not the university's intention to be vicious or revengeful in taking action under its rules, and every effort is made to avoid doing any person an injustice. But the dignity of the university must be upheld, and the loyalty of the university to the United States Government must not be allowed to be questioned.

Mr. Gupta is said to be a friend of Chandra Chakraborty, a Hindu who was arrested with Ernest Se Kenna, a German, when the Federal authorities frustrated their alleged plans to instigate an Indian revolt. The object of this revolt was to have been the withdrawal of troops from France and Belgium to India. Gupta is said to have been sent to Japan in 1915 to further this plan, and another charge is that German money financed this trip.

SOPHOMORE CREW AT WELLESLEY WINS

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The sophomore crew won the crew competition on Waban Lake last night, opening the commencement festivities of Wellesley College. A brilliant float pageant was held after the crew races, which were witnessed by about 3000 persons. The class of 1918 was second in the races, 1920 was third and 1917 was fourth. A cup was presented to Miss Margaret Post, captain of the winners, and small individual cups were given the crew.

Presentation of the W's and individual cups followed. Miss Jeanette Mack '19 won the golf cup; Miss Ruth Hoyt was awarded the faculty tennis cup; Miss Mab Barbour '20 the tennis single cup; Miss Lucia Barbour '20 and Miss Emily Case '20 the tennis double, and Miss Lois Bangs '17 the individual crew cup.

The following were awarded W's: Buena Ayers '17, Madison, Conn.; Margaret Post '19, Detroit, Mich.; Alice Clough '19, Troy, N. Y.; Stanley Partridge '18, Boston, Mass.; Margaret Boyd '18, Portland, Me.; Jeannette Nostrand '18, Jamaica, N. Y.; Esther Linton '17, Moorestown, N. J.; Lois Bangs '17, Bridgeport, Conn.; Olive Bulley '18, Kenilworth, Ill.

MIDDLESEX SCHOOL EXERCISES

CONCORD, Mass.—The annual commencement exercises of the Middlesex School of this town were held here this afternoon in Eliot Hall. A class of 18 boys was graduated, including Frederick Winsor, son of the headmaster, W. Cameron Forbes of Concord, president of the board of trustees of the school, delivered the address, and the valedictory was given by Thomas Helme Mills of Portland, Ore.

WHY DELAY?

BUY YOUR

Liberty Bonds

AND DO YOUR DUTY

Subscriptions Must Be in Federal Reserve Bank, Boston, by Noon, June 15

You are not asked to give—you are asked to lend to your Government and you get

The Safest Bond on Earth

Paying 3½% interest and can be sold at any time

Pay in installments if you wish GO TO ANY BANK—GO TODAY

The Time Is Short and It Must Be Done

Every Buyer gets a Liberty Bond Button

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE OF NEW ENGLAND

BONDS SOLD ON BOSTON COMMON

Ninety-Four Banks Open Out-Door Offices to Take Subscriptions on the Last Full Day of the Liberty Loan

Ninety-four banks and trust companies of Boston open offices on Boston Common this afternoon with the object of selling not less than \$1,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds before evening. At some of the tables there is an opportunity to subscribe to the loan on the savings bank plan of paying \$1 a week for 50 weeks to obtain a \$50 bond. This is the last full day of the Liberty Loan, as the books close tomorrow at 12 m.

The various patriotic exercises on the Common drew a great crowd, and large groups gathered around each bank's table. Indications were that subscriptions would come in briskly, as many business men took it on themselves to campaign among the crowd for the loan.

The total subscriptions received at the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston from the New England district, tabulated up to 6 a. m. today, amounted to \$185,400,000; a gain of \$30,000,000 since Tuesday noon's announcement of totals. The minimum subscription which New England is expected to take up is \$240,000,000; the maximum, \$300,000,000.

Reports from Maine show that Rockland has taken \$220,050, Camden \$53,000, Rockport \$25,000 and Thomaston \$60,200. Sixteen marines and radio operators at Wellesley have subscribed \$850. The Paint and Oil Trade of New England had taken \$136,750, according to today's totals. Nantucket has subscribed \$404,750, which equals \$135 per capita. The Syrian-American Club of Boston and the Massachusetts Audubon Society each take \$3000 of the loan. New Haven's total is \$5,850,950. Conway, N. H., has subscribed \$60,000.

City of Boston employees have subscribed \$70,000. Congressman Alvan T. Fuller has subscribed \$10,000 to the loan. The Boy Scouts began their third day's campaign for the loan this morning, by collecting signed applications for the bonds. Governor McCall will give a medal to each scout who turns in 10 applications.

This afternoon Mayor Curley addressed a gathering of G. A. R. veterans, Spanish war veterans and members of the Naval Veterans Union, together with representatives of unions of organized labor, on the necessity of subscribing to the Liberty Loan. He and other speakers dwelt on the fact that this was a loan, not a gift, to the Government. All present were urged to persuade other members of their organizations to do their full duty by the loan.

The Shawmut National Bank today took \$3,500,000 additional, making its total subscription \$21,350,000. Providence, R. I., has oversubscribed its quota by \$800,000. Lowell has taken all it was expected to. Concord, Mass., citizens have taken \$160,000 through the banks of that town, and \$150,000 through Boston banks. In Reading 1080 subscribers have taken \$148,000. The hay, grain and flour trade of New England, through the Boston Chamber of Commerce, had taken \$471,900 up to noon and aims to make the subscription \$500,000.

The number of subscriptions coming in yesterday was the largest of any single day since the opening of the campaign.

Norwich (Conn.) Savings Society yesterday increased its subscription from \$100,000 to \$200,000. The Ottawa-Quebec Savings Bank of Woodstock, Vt., has sent in a subscription of \$50,000. Additional subscriptions aggregating \$500,000 have been reported by the wool trade of New England from its various houses, making the total for this trade \$4,850,000, a figure which it is hoped will be raised to an even \$5,000,000 by tomorrow noon.

The Pilgrim Publicity Association has invested \$4500 of its funds, and the advertising men report subscriptions aggregating \$44,350 from 64 persons. The State Street Trust Company last night reached a total of \$4,112,000, representing about 3000 individual subscriptions.

The Liberty Loan committee of the city of Lawrence reported a total last night of \$1,840,000, with every expectation of passing the \$2,000,000 mark tomorrow.

In order to provide an opportunity for persons who are busy at their places of employment all day to subscribe to the bonds a number of Boston banks will be asked to remain open until 7 o'clock this evening. All banks throughout New England were open last evening. Cambridge banks will remain open until 9 p. m.

Thousands of subscriptions were received at the banks, which kept open last evening. In many towns and cities today, from 12 to 2 p. m. all general business was suspended and a large proportion of the citizens, devoted all their time to obtaining subscriptions.

Credit unions in Massachusetts have subscribed \$7000 to the loan. Seven boys who are paying their way through the Boston Trade School subscribed yesterday, and so did 19 scrub-men employed at the Boston Custom House at \$1 a day. Chelsea's city-wide campaign yesterday afternoon netted over \$300,000 in subscriptions.

New subscriptions from banking institutions include the following: Commonwealth Trust Company, Boston, \$746,950; National Union, Boston, \$107,500; Safety Fund National Bank, Fitchburg, \$107,800; Second National Bank, Boston, \$452,300; State Bank & Trust Company, Hartford, Conn., \$725,000; Essex Trust Company, Lynn, \$180,000; Exchange Trust Company, Boston, \$270,850; Home National

Bank, Brockton, \$104,450; New Britain National Bank, New Britain, Conn., \$251,800; Seymour Trust Company, Seymour, Conn., \$202,550; Union Trust Company, Springfield, \$298,250; First National, Boston, \$179,850; Fourth Atlantic, Boston, \$173,000; American Trust Company, Boston, \$321,950; Citizens' National, Waterbury, Conn., \$109,900; Union National, New Haven, \$105,950; Hartford-Etina National, Hartford, Conn., \$481,800; Agricultural National, Pittsfield, \$99,350; Second National, Nashua, N. H., \$100,000; Merchants National, Manchester, N. H., \$173,450; Manufacturers' National, Lynn, \$100,000; Merchants' National, New Bedford, \$144,600; Phenix National, Hartford, \$322,200; Boylston National, Boston, \$111,800.

National guardsmen on duty at the Watertown Arsenal subscribed to \$4000 worth of bonds up to noon today, 60 out of the 100 men in the company, investing. By night it is hoped that every man will have subscribed, bringing the total for this company to \$7000. These men were among the first called out when war was declared with Germany and have been doing guard duty for about four months. Capt. John J. O'Brien, commanding the company, spoke to the men this morning asking them to invest as another way of aiding the nation they were protecting and as a way of aiding families left home.

Workers at the arsenal, in both the day and night gangs, have subscribed to about \$58,000 worth of bonds, following visits from a subcommittee of the Liberty Loan main committee. Last night about \$8000 was taken by the night workers and this morning the day gang took \$50,000.

Members of the First Battalion Signal Corps, M. N. G., subscribed today for Liberty bonds to the amount of \$12,500. To date 250 out of 259 officers and men in the battalion have taken at least one \$50 bond, and it is expected that the remaining nine members will subscribe before subscriptions close. Maj. Harry G. Chase is commander of the battalion.

The committee which has been canvassing the grocers' trade has just reported additional subscriptions of \$400,000, making a total of \$1,500,000 from this trade. The Merchandise Brokers Association has secured \$88,000 and the manufacturing agents, working in conjunction with them, \$35,000.

The Liberty Loan campaign committee in Lynn last night announced that residents of that city have thus far subscribed to \$2,525,000 worth of Liberty bonds. Companies D and I of the Eighth Regiment, M. N. G. of Lynn, yesterday subscribed to \$10,000 worth of the bonds, the majority of the 306 officers and men making purchases. Kearsarge Lodge, I. O. O. F., subscribed for \$1500 worth and Valladolid Council, K. of C., \$1000 worth.

Arlington will close the Liberty Loan campaign tonight with a rally at Robbins Memorial Town Hall. The town has raised \$600,000, and will try to increase this to \$750,000.

Company I, Ninth Regiment, M. N. G. of Quincy, in two hours yesterday among 93 men, subscribed \$6200 for the purchase of Liberty bonds. The New England Women's Club has subscribed \$2000 toward the loan.

BOSTON MUSIC NOTES

Mme. Mary Desmond, contralto, will be the soloist at the Pop concert tonight, singing a familiar air from "Samson and Delilah" by Saint-Saëns and three songs with piano. The orchestra will play the following selections:

Overture, "Jeanne d'Arc," Verdi; waltz, "Tales From the Vienna Woods," Strauss; solo for flute, "Souvenir de l'opéra" (M. Brooke); de Jong; selection, "Lohengrin," Wagner; suite, "Sylvia," Delibes; "Reverie," Rissland; "Entrance of the Boyars," Hjalmar Peterson; fantasia, "Meistertöne," Holst; "Swedish Coronation March," Svendsen.

COAL ENOUGH AT THE MINES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Assurance to the coal-consuming public that the anthracite mines will be able to meet all reasonable demands during the summer and fall, provided operations are hampered by withdrawals of labor for the Army or into other fields of employment, is given in the statement of shipments for May, as compiled by the Anthracite Bureau of Information at Wilkes-Barre. The record made for last month was the largest in the history of the region, with the single exception of the month of March this year.

HIGH PRICES FOR POTATOES

RALEIGH, N. C.—Potatoes are moving from the Mt. Olive section of the State at the rate of 20 to 25 carloads per day and at record-breaking prices. The opening shipments a few days ago brought \$6 a barrel. Since that time there has been a steady climb in prices and potatoes are now bringing \$9 a barrel, the best price that growers in that section have ever received. With the continuation of the present high prices the crop in the Mt. Olive and Goldsboro section alone will amount to more than \$500,000.

SAW COAL MARKED "HOLD"

TORONTO, Ont.—"There is a margin of \$3 a ton on coal over the prices at the pit mouth," remarked Mayor Church on his return from an inquiry in the coal fields of the States, says the Globe. He says he saw scores of trains, some of them of 30 cars, being held on sidings, marked "Hold." He believed there was plenty of coal only it was being held up by merchants and speculators.

TWIN CITY-DULUTH HIGHWAY

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Construction of the Twin City-Duluth highway, which is to be aided by Federal funds, will be completed as far as the north line of Washington County this fall, grading will be under way for some distance north and the road will be completed to Duluth next season, say officials of the State Highway Department, as reported in the Journal.

FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL HAS GRADUATION TODAY

Exercises Are Held on Lawn at Thompson's Island Before Parents and Friends

The Farm and Trades School, a private school for worthy boys, now in its one hundred and third year of existence, is today celebrating the graduation of the class of 1917. The exercises took place this afternoon on the lawn of the school grounds at Thompson's Island, in Boston harbor. Parents and friends of the school and pupils were taken to the island by a special steamer of the Nantasket Beach line.

Landing from the steamer the visitors were escorted to the lawn by the Farm and Trades School Band, which is the oldest boys' band in America. The lawn was decorated with American flags and with the streamers of buff and blue, which are the school colors.

The graduation exercises began with a selection by the band, after which the Rev. James Huxtable of South Boston delivered a prayer. There were songs by the boys of the school, and the following essays and graduation parts were delivered: Salutatory, Leslie Ellsworth Russell; essay, "Shipbuilding," Ellsworth Smith Wilkins; class prophecy, William Burton Cross; essay, "Sloyd," Gustaf George Larson; recitation, "The American Flag," Donald Stephen MacPherson; valedictory, Wesley Clinton Angell.

The address to the graduates was delivered by F. J. Poakes-Jackson, D. D., Canon of Peterborough, England, who was introduced by Charles T. Gallagher, a member of the board of managers of the school.

Superintendent Charles H. Bradley, M. A., who is serving in his twenty-ninth consecutive year as the head of the school, then presented diplomas to the following graduates:

Literary—George Clarence Adams, Wesley Clinton Angell, Kenneth Arlington Bemis, Walter Lawson Cole, Carl Hill Collins, William Burton Cross, William Thomas Douglas, Elmer Wilfred Green, Newton Henry Hodgson, Douglas Albert Hunt, Richmond Potter Ingalls, Gustaf George Larson, Donald Stephen MacPherson, George Byron McLeod, Victor Henry Muse, Robert Hjalmar Peterson, Leslie Ellsworth Russell, Clarence Ellsworth Smith Wilkins.

Sloyd—George Clarence Adams, Wesley Clinton Angell, Kenneth Arlington Bemis, Rupert Fleming Calkin, William Thomas Douglas, Theodore Jeffers Gould, Elmer Wilfred Green, Newton Henry Hodgson, Richmond Potter Ingalls, Clifford Grant Leonard, George Byron McLeod, Elmer Earland Moore, LeRoy Alvin Parsons, Leslie Ellsworth Russell, Clarence Ellsworth Smith Wilkins.

Forging—Walter Lawson Cole, Carl Hill Collins, Howard Ferguson Lochrie, George Byron McLeod, Robert Hjalmar Peterson, John Alexander Robertson Leslie Ellsworth Russell, Ellsworth Smith Wilkins.

The graduation exercises concluded with the singing of "America" by the school and the entire company. This evening the graduation assembly of the class of 1917 will take place in the large hall of the school. The officers of the class are: Walter L. Cole, president; William T. Dougan, secretary; entertainment committee, Robert H. Peterson, chairman, Kenneth T. Bemis, Wesley C. Angell.

CASES OF LISTING LAXITY DISPOSED OF

Instructions have been issued to the Boston police to turn over to the Federal authorities all persons arrested on the charge of evading registration for the selective Army draft. According to the new instructions whether the person arrested resides in Boston or not will make no difference. All will be turned over to the Federal authorities.

Yesterday 12 men were brought into the office, and a like number who had no cards presented themselves. All but five were released. Of those arrested, 10 produced registration cards or evidences of registration. The others, lacking cards on account of some hitch, were allowed to go after being listed. Affidavits that the five who were held had unintentionally violated the registration act, and stating the circumstances, were made out, signed by the men and left with the marshal. These men have a complete list of all persons of draft age in the city of Boston, arranged according to wards, and containing not only names but ages. This list was obtained during the months of April and May, and is therefore practically to date. It was made possible through the action of the Legislature in the session just closed, in turning back to the police the work of listing all men over the age of 20 years.

FOOD PROTEST BY LABOR COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Spring law advanced that whatever legislation may be enacted by Congress this session relating to the stimulation of agricultural production will be of no practical value this year, according to members of Congress who come from farming states.

Crops, it is said, are all planted. The immediate effectiveness of the proposed food control legislation will therefore be chiefly confined to relieving the United States of the unpatriotic operations of the food gambler. This is why the Administration de-

mands speed of Congress.

The whole Nation is declared to be suffering from speculation by greedy business men and by the agents of the enemy within its gates. Food-stuffs are being withheld from the market, and in some instances have been destroyed, with the object of enhancing prices. The average householder is daily having increased difficulties in obtaining necessities for his home. In not a few instances he is unable to obtain them at all, for some well-known articles have disappeared from market.

How those who are most oppressed by current conditions feel about their position is expressed in a statement of the situation forwarded to Washington by a western State labor council. The facts of the situation are related in this statement, which says that the food supply of our country is in the possession of private individuals, who are arbitrarily fixing prices, without warrant or justification; and that the greed for profit has led to wild speculation, whereby vast fortunes have been won on hoarding devices popularly known as boards of trade, stock exchanges, and the like.

Starvation is already stalking abroad in our country, the statement goes on; food riots are occurring in our large cities, and the condition of many of the working class is gradually becoming more precarious, while cold-storage plants are filled with food products, packing plants are producing an abundance of meat, grain elevators are filled to overflowing, fruit and vegetables are rotting in cars and warehouses, and fish is being thrown back into the waters by those who control our country's food, in order to maintain and further advance already exorbitant prices.

The labor council demands Federal action to call a halt to these operations.

REAL ESTATE

Hyman Cohen has taken title to the group of frame buildings at 708 Center Street, West Roxbury, owned by Charles H. and Minnie E. A. Fox, together with 9876 square feet of land. The assessed valuation is \$13,900.

James F. O'Brien et al. have sold the two brick buildings used for hotel purposes at 92 to 100 Dorchester Avenue, South Boston, to Frank J. Sullivan. Total value of the property is \$30,400.

WEST END AND SOUTH END SALES

David Stern has sold to Jacob Halpern, the three-story and basement brick building at 109 to 117 Chambers Street, West End. There is a total taxed value of \$26,400.

Daniel W. Clark conveyed title to Will D. Lockwood, in the sale of a four-story brick dwelling house on West Brookline Street, South End. The assessment is \$4300.

TRANSACTIONS IN DORCHESTER

Rebecca Roberts et al. have purchased the two frame houses at 2 and 4 Browning Avenue, Dorchester, owned by Lizzie Cohen et al. These houses occupy 7070 square feet of land valued at \$1900, and this amount is a part of the \$14,900 assessment.

Point Comfort Hotel Trust has purchased the frame house and 3955 square feet of land at 15 Kerwin Street. The total assessment of this parcel is \$5500. Mary A. Toye was the grantor.

SALE ON BEACON HILL

The property at 13 Louisa Square, Beacon Hill, has been conveyed by Arthur Lyman, executor of the Capt. Robert M. Pratt estate, to George E. Gilbert, trustee under the will of George L. Foote, and after making alterations will be occupied by Mr. Foote's family. The lot contains 1963 square feet, assessed for \$7700, and a 4½-story brick dwelling, assessed for \$6300 making a total of \$14,000. Codman & Street were the brokers.

IMPORTANT ROXBURY SALE

Madge E. Wilbur has conveyed title to the property at 194 Humboldt Avenue, Roxbury, to Simon Swig, who will improve and occupy as a winter residence. The estate is on the corner of Humboldt Avenue and Crawford Street in the Elm Hill district and has a large frontage on each street. The property has long been considered one of the landmarks of Roxbury, and consists of a frame dwelling, built by Frank E. Wilbur, together with a garden, conservatory and 26,243 square feet of land. The grounds are attractively laid out with trees and shrubbery and are enclosed by a brick wall. The total assessment is \$22,400, of which amount \$13,600 is the land. Codman & Street were the brokers in the sale.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Washington St., 577, Ward 19; Boyd & Berry, Stebbins & Walker; brick garage.

Richards St., 52, Ward 26; P. A. Johnson; frame dwelling.

Chelsea St., 11-13, Ward 4; R. P. Waters et al.; Harold F. Kellogg; alter stores and lodging.

Clay St., 8, Ward 24; David Perkins; alter garage.

Dover St., 308-310, cor. 325 Albany St.; Ward 6; Renton Whidden, Whidden-Beeckman Co.; alter stores and tenements.

Boylston St., 120-126, Ward 8; Joseph Walker, R. C. Sturges; alter offices.

Chelsea St., 1-5, Ward 4; P. O'Riordan et al.; F. A. Norcross; alter stores and tenements.

West First St., 171-173, Ward 9; William White; alter factory.

COAST ARTILLERY TO MARCH

Two battalions of three companies each of the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., will march in the Bunker Hill Day parade, according to a letter from Gen. Clarence R. Edwards received by Mayor Curley today.

RESULTS FIGURED ON REGISTRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The registration figures reported to Provost Marshal-General Crowder give the following totals, 10 states missing:

WHITES	
Exemptions indicated	3,577,336
No exemptions indicated	2,168,081
	5,745,417
COLORED	
Exemptions indicated	537,342
No exemptions indicated	338,150
	875,492
Aliens	813,707
Alien enemies	89,973
	902,780

Total registration (38 states and the District of Columbia) 7,473,692

This total is under the census estimate by 630,597, the census estimate for 38 states and the District of Columbia having been 8,104,289.

The percentage of registration to the estimate is 92.2. The census estimate for the 10 missing states is 2,193,815. The estimate at 92.2 per cent for the missing states would be 2,022,697. To summarize, then:

Actual registration (10 states missing) 7,473,692

Estimated registration of missing states 2,022,697

Probable total registration, about 9,496,389

As a matter of fact the total registration may be even better than the above figures, war officials state. Several states are included with a few scattering precincts or districts missing, without corresponding allowance in the census estimate for those states. The figures are also subject to a final checking over at the provost marshal-general's office; and it is thought that corrections will bring the final total higher.

Punishment for Slackers

Attorney General Outlines Registration Prosecutions

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Department of Justice plans for the handling of cases of refusing or neglecting to register for the army draft are outlined by Attorney-General Gregory as follows:

"In instances where registration was omitted through ignorance or inattention persons are now being permitted to register under paragraph 40 of the registration regulations before the county board, and those so registering are held to answer to the grand juries on their own recognizance."

"Those who have knowingly and wilfully failed to register and now apply are being registered but placed under bonds with sureties."

"All those who continue to defy the law and such as have interfered with its enforcement or aided in its evasion are being imprisoned or held to the grand juries on very substantial bonds."

U. S. COURT FINDS WERNER HORN GUILTY

Werner Horg, the German reservist, who admitted an attempt to blow up the international bridge over the St. Croix River near Vanceboro, Me., on February 2, 1915, was found guilty in the United States District Court in Boston yesterday of illegally transporting explosives from New York to Vanceboro.

United States Attorney George W. Anderson moved immediately for the maximum sentence of 18 months imprisonment for each of two counts in the indictment, but the matter was postponed pending the filing of a bill of exceptions by counsel for Horn.

Although more than two years was required to settle many preliminary legal questions involved in the arrest of Horn, notably an appeal to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus, the trial yesterday occupied only two hours, due to the fact that counsel agreed upon a statement of facts which Horn signed voluntarily.

STREET CONTRACT AWARDED

Mayor Curley approved yesterday the contract to Coleman Brothers the first of the new contracts for street paving for the city which provides a penalty of \$100 a day for each day on which the work remains unfinished after the date name in the contract. The Coleman contract covers the surface with asphalt of Turner Street, Walnut Terrace, South, Parkland and North Beacon streets, Brighton, in the order named, before Nov. 15. The price is \$70,063.75.

COAL POCKET OPPOSED

The Fisher Hill Associates of Brookline and the Aberdeen Club of the Aberdeen section of Brighton joined forces last evening in protesting against the proposed establishment of a spur track and coal pocket by the Metropolitan Coal Company on land owned by the company off Chestnut Hill Avenue, near the Reservoir Park.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Examinations given by the American Institute of Accountancy for admission to the national accountancy field began at Boston University this morning and will continue through tomorrow. These examinations take in large part the place of the old State examinations for certified public

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Mr. Jubilee Drax." 8:10. Copley—"The Man Who Stayed at Home." 8:10.

Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45.

Majestic—"The Crisis." 8:15.

Tremont—"The Told-Blade Man." 8:05.

Matinees—Daily at Keith's 1:45, Majestic 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Tremont, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

MARINE CORPS FILLING RANKS

Patriotic Exercises on Boston Common Today Expected to Add 25 Soldiers of the Sea Toward Week's Campaign

Officers of the Marine Corps enlistment forces have set 25 recruits as the minimum they hope to get today, because of the added patriotic impetus given by the Flag Day exercises on the Common. Yesterday 15 men were accepted from 65 applicants. It is aimed to sign up 125 new men during the present week, when Marine Corps recruiting is being given special attention all over the United States.

The Army yesterday shipped 15 men to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., and 27 to Syracuse. In addition, 45 were accepted at headquarters and 15 at the Common tents for enlistment later.

Enrollment headquarters for the ambulance and field hospital companies recently organized by the War Department were opened yesterday in the Old South Meeting House. Approximately 2000 men are to be taken in these companies to France. In addition, the War Department has authorized 320 other ambulance companies to be recruited throughout the United States, and New England's quota will call for about 2000 more men.

The Harvard unit of the American Field Service has arrived safely in Bordeaux, France, according to a cablegram received at the college yesterday.

Col. P. J. L. Azan of the French Army was the principal speaker at a dinner given by the Harvard Club to Captain Constant Cordier, U. S. A., commandant of the staff of officers training the Harvard regiment. Captain Cordier has been ordered back to active service, and the gathering was in the nature of a farewell dinner. About 60 persons were present, including the board of governors, house committee and guests. President Odin Roberts of the Harvard Club presided. Other speakers were Prof. Theodore Lyman and Capt. Constant Cordier.

Colonel Azan argued for the instruction of 5000 officers first in small groups that they might be perfected in their work in a way not possible if 80,000 were being instructed for the first regiments.

STANDARD OIL CO. ADVANCES OIL PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Standard Oil Company of California has just announced an advance in price of 10 cents a barrel for crude oil of all grades, at the well, in effect June 7. This follows an advance of 5 cents a barrel a few weeks ago. Prices thus made by the Standard Oil Company constitute the prices for other concerns throughout the California oil region. The most recent increase makes the price to the producer 88 cents to \$1.22 a barrel, according to the grade of the oil.

SOUTH BOSTON TRADE BOARD

The quarterly dinner of the South Boston Board of Trade was held at the Victoria last night. Speakers were Joseph A. Maynard, president of the board, Dr. George Sullivan, Charles M. Mooney and James A. White.



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EDUCATIONAL

BRITISH SCHOOL GRANT QUESTION

President of Board of Education Urges Importance of Secondary Schools as Essential to Further Sustained Progress.

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Although the president of the Board of Education gave but a small portion of his two-hour speech on the estimates to the question of secondary education, yet he made it clear to the House of Commons that the proper development of such education was essential to all sustained school progress. The following is the report of what he said on this subject:

"I now come to the second item in the additional estimates—the grant of £483,500 for secondary education. The secondary schools are the key of the situation. Our elementary teachers must be trained to secondary schools; our professional men, our university students, should have, if possible, a full secondary school education. I really regard as one of the weakest points of our education system that so small a proportion of our population proceeds to the secondary school, and that so small a proportion of those students who enter a secondary school are able to stay for a full period. If we desire, as I submit we should desire, this secondary education for all boys and girls in this country who are capable of profiting by it, we must look far outside the orbit of our public schools. We must look to the public schools which are aided or provided by public authorities.

"In these schools the fees are low and there is, thanks to a regulation which we owe to the right honorable member for North Monmouthshire, Mr. McKenna, a large number of free places reserved for boys and girls who have been in public elementary schools. About 34 per cent of all the pupils in the secondary schools on the 31st of January, 1914, were ex-public elementary scholars, holding free places; another 2 per cent hold scholarships, and 65 per cent of the pupils had previously attended public elementary schools. I think it will be well to notice that although our highway from the public elementary school to the university still needs considerable improvement, it is very much the widest highway of any of the great European countries. But even with low fees and free places it has proved so far impossible to keep the majority of children in school up to the age of 16. They are leaving all the time, some at 12, others at 13, others at 14 and 15. The school is like a kaleidoscope, the pieces suddenly changing shape, appearing and disappearing. How can there be any suitable corporate life, any completely effective scheme of instruction under conditions so depressing as those?

"There are other palpable defects in our system. The calling of a secondary schoolmaster in a State-aided or State-provided school has yet to be made reasonably attractive to a really able man. At present the secondary school teacher is ill paid. He receives no pension, and yet his is a profession which ought to compete on equal terms for ability with the first class of the civil service. In no advanced country but England will you find so large a proportion of secondary school teachers without a university degree. In no country is the gulf between the career of the secondary school teacher and the career of the university school teacher so clearly marked. Somehow or other we must attract able men into this branch of the profession, and provide them with a sufficient number of pupils able to receive a full secondary school education.

"The grant which has been placed upon the supplementary estimates will go some way towards remedying these admitted deficiencies. It will enable the secondary school teachers to receive better salaries; it will enable them to contribute to a pension fund; a part of the money, no doubt, will be expended in improving equipment. This sum, which is assigned in the additional estimates for secondary schools, is not, like the contribution to elementary education, an area grant. It will be distributed among the secondary schools according to the principle which is already in adoption. There are, as the committee is aware, some schools which earn a full grant of £5 per pupil. There are others, 48 in England and one in Wales, which earn grants upon the lower scale of £2 per pupil. We propose to raise the grants made to both types of school by £2. We believe that this will be the least vivid way of helping the secondary schools, and what is more important, the most effective way of securing for the children attending the State-aided secondary schools of the country, a better education.

"It must not, however, be thought that the secondary schools in this country can be put upon a satisfactory basis merely through the operation of such an additional grant as I have described. That grant, indeed, if applied solely to the salaries of the secondary school teachers, would raise them by about 14 per cent, and as I have said, this grant, when supplemented by a Pension Act for secondary school teachers, the bill for which I hope shortly to introduce, will provide a very substantial improvement in the teachers' position. The board have felt for some time past that the provision for the organization of advanced work in those secondary schools which retain a proportion of

pupils up to the age of 18 is unsatisfactory. We think that further assistance should be given to enable secondary schools to provide advanced courses so planned as to lead up to a standard such as is required for entering upon an honors course at the university or an institution of university rank. Accordingly, in our new regulations, we provide that assistance should be given to organized courses of advanced instruction recognized by the board. To schools establishing such recognized courses we propose to make grants not exceeding £400; and I think it worth while to point out that, among the conditions attached to these grants is a stipulation that the board must be satisfied that sufficient provision is made in the school for assistance to poor children taking the courses.

"We hope also to deal with another grave defect in our present scheme of secondary school life. I allude to the great multiplicity of examinations. I am informed that there are no less than 100 separate examinations for which boys in a secondary school may, at one time or another, desire to prepare. Every profession frames its own conditions of entrance without much regard to the general educational convenience of the country. I need not dilate upon the evils which ensue from this distracting tangle of examinations. The board, for some time past, has realized that the problem needs handling, and we have good hopes, with the assistance of the Teachers' Registration Council, and the cooperation, which I am confident we shall obtain, of the professional bodies, of relieving our schools from this incubus. I think the committee will agree with me that if we are successful in attaining this object, a great measure of educational improvement will be effected at a very small cost.

"It has been proposed to me that secondary school education should be free, and the establishment of a system of free secondary education is an ideal with which I have very great sympathy. It may be thought that the simplest way of attaining this object would be to abolish all fees in secondary schools. Well, that would mean that if the schools were to go on even at their present level of efficiency, some one, and I suppose the some one would be the State, would have to find a revenue of about £1,000,000 a year, which would be struck off by this stroke of the pen. I doubt myself whether there are many reforms worth having which can be achieved by a stroke of the pen, and in the present instance I think that the assumed advantages of this reform would be more than counterbalanced by administrative and educational difficulties. It must be remembered that a great part, and not by any means the least valuable part, of secondary education is supplied by schools provided or completely controlled by local education authorities and a part by governing bodies which are only loosely connected with them at all, so that the administrative and financial operation of freeing secondary schools would not only be much more complicated than is generally realized, but would certainly raise highly controversial questions.

"I am fully aware of the imperfections of the existing system of financing secondary education, and I hope to effect a substantial improvement in it through, as Sir John Kemp's committee realized, it is not, at present at any rate, susceptible to treatment by a formula analogous to that which I have adopted in the finance of elementary education. I have little doubt that, in spite of the considerable provision of free places and scholarships which is already available, further assistance, both from the central and from the local authority, is required to place the advantages of secondary education within the reach of all children who are able to profit by it. I think we should do well, in the first instance, to concentrate on the organization of a better system of maintenance allowances, especially in the upper parts of our secondary schools. After all, it is important that in our secondary schools the son of the manufacturer, the son of the foreman, and the son of the workman should be educated side by side. We do not want a caste system in education. We want social fusion, and the best way of securing social fusion in the secondary schools is to have a system under which well-to-do parents contribute their fees, and help to support the school, while the children of poorer parents are assisted, and liberally assisted, by free places and maintenance allowances.

CHICAGO TEACHERS LEAVE LABOR UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The affiliation of public school teachers with organized labor, an issue fought out up to the Illinois Supreme Court, has been brought to an end in Chicago by the withdrawal of the Chicago Teachers' Federation from the Chicago Federation of Labor. The labor council recently approved the withdrawal on the recommendation of its president, John Fitzpatrick, and of the business agent of the teachers' federation, Miss Margaret Haley. The step was taken to preserve the existence of the teachers' federation, which under the supreme court decision was imperiled. By ruling of the court the Chicago Board of Education was empowered to refuse to employ any teacher in the federation. Thirty-eight teachers dropped for this reason last summer are still out. The fight of the teachers' federation to continue its connection with organized labor was discouraged somewhat by the city council's confirmation, by a large vote, of the president of the school board, the man who led the fight against the federation.

PLANS NEEDED BY PORTO RICO

Great Growth of School System Calls for Constructive Imagination in Dealing With Future, Says Education Commissioner

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—"Constructive imagination is one of the crying needs of Porto Rican education," was the recent reply of the Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico, Dr. Paul G. Miller, when asked regarding the island's requirements educationally.

This wide-visioned planning for the future as well as for the present, does not supersede the first need of money, which can be taken for granted in most educational enterprises; yet it does not build for future generations of students. At least one of the weaknesses of Latin-American education consists in the fact that it is frequently shortsighted, casual, and temporary—a makeshift, permitting the school to live only from "hand to mouth." The system fails, thus to achieve the dignity and power of accumulative national force, sending its roots down more and more deeply into the basic national life, and spreading its branches ever more widely over the entire range of population.

A site for a new school was being chosen not long ago in one of the towns of Porto Rico. A few acres had been set aside for the building when one of the Government educational officials investigating the matter found that the lands were not large enough even to cover the present school needs.

He called upon the Mayor of the town and going with him to the proposed site said: "Instead of two or three acres of ground, we want 10 acres, for what is to be the big high school of this section. In addition to the main building I see large playgrounds and an athletic field; on this other side there must be several acres given up to experimental gardens; I see also a large workshop where the boys will have access to modern machinery and learn the beginnings, at least, of a trade; and still further we shall need space for the division of home economics where Porto Rican girls may learn how to cook and sew and keep their homes."

Notwithstanding his first astonishment, the Mayor gradually saw the vision, and the building and the plans for the high school in that particular town are constructed upon the scale of a rapidly expanding future development.

If this forward-looking trait characterizes now the American promoters of Porto Rican education, it was woefully lacking in the island for four centuries previous to the occupation of Porto Rico by the United States about 16 years ago. When the school teachers from the North began to arrive in San Juan, they found but one school building in the entire island owned by the Spanish Government, and one could scarcely dignify the education being received at that period by the appellation of a "system."

At present there are 1506 different school buildings, with 2546 different classrooms, on the island; 486 of these buildings are owned by the Government and 1020 are rented. These school buildings range in character from the primitive straw-covered "shack" in the remote rural "barrios" to the thoroughly modern concrete structures in the large towns and cities. There have been acquired during the past year 69 new sites for school buildings, 13 in urban centers and 46 in rural districts. There have been completed also 36 new school buildings, while 47 are now in the course of construction.

When all the difficulties consequent upon inaugurating and maintaining a modern school system in an island of the West Indies by foreigners are considered, the following statement of accomplishment by Dr. Miller, Commissioner of Education, is deeply impressive: "Porto Rico has an estimated population of 1,200,000, of whom 419,282 are of legal school age, i. e., between 5 and 18 years, and 211,588 of compulsory school age, i. e., between 8 and 14 years. The total enrollment in all public schools, excluding duplicates, was 151,562. Of these, 1050 were enrolled in the University of Porto Rico, and 526 in charitable and correctional schools. Of the 149,986 pupils enrolled in schools under the department, 84,339 were males and 65,587 females; 111,206 were white and 32,780 colored. "The total enrollment was 35.3 per cent of the total population of school age and 79.9 per cent of the population of compulsory school age, but of the population of compulsory school age only 53.5 per cent were enrolled.

"In addition to the pupils enrolled in public schools, 5832 children attended private schools, and more than 400 Porto Rican students attended school in the United States. "The average number belonging in all schools was 128,940; the average daily attendance 120,099, or 93.2 per cent. Of the 149,986 pupils enrolled, 2.1 per cent were found in secondary schools, 40.4 per cent in elementary urban schools and 57.5 per cent in rural schools.

"These pupils were taught by 2463 teachers, of whom 964 were men and 1504 were women; 173 were American teachers and 2296 were Porto Rican; of the total number, 2065 were white and 383 were colored."

Although, as the above narration of accomplishment reveals, there is still a great need of financial assistance to

provide buildings and teachers to accommodate tens of thousands of pupils who because of lack of space cannot attend school, the United States Government has shown its decided belief in the value of systematic education in its liberal appropriation last year for educational purposes of \$1,348,306. There was also expended \$491,710 from school board funds, making a total of \$1,840,016. The school property of Porto Rico has an assessed value at present of \$183,016,311, which amounts to \$152.51 per capita of population. The total per capita expenditure per pupil is \$10.40 for elementary education and \$54.11 for secondary education. The per capita expenditure per inhabitant last year was \$15.2.

The somewhat new sense of freedom on the part of Porto Ricans was evinced not long ago when some student of socialist tendencies proposed student strikes in order to secure their demands. School matters became so precarious by reason of these frequent strikes, that a teacher was never quite certain whether or not he was going to have a class to teach. Here again the decisive efficiency of the Commissioner of Education was brought into play, and a school order was given that any student engaged in a strike expelled himself thereby automatically. This rule quelled the striking student's ardor, especially when he realized that there were 150,000 students on the waiting list, and that quite likely when he walked out with his books another boy was ready to walk in and take his place.

EDUCATION NOTES IN GREAT BRITAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—In an intimate account, given to the current number of the Journal of Education, of Henry Melville Gwatkin, until December last the Dixie professor of ecclesiastical history at Cambridge, some interesting side lights are thrown upon the methods of Dr. Kennedy, the famous headmaster of Shrewsbury in the middle of last century. Writing of his friend Gwatkin, Mr. G. H. Hallam says:

"The way in which he was treated in school illustrates the wise freedom which Kennedy allowed in the case of an exceptional boy. When I made his acquaintance we were together in the fifth form. At that time he did not attempt to work at classics. One always heard that, as quite a young boy he had been promising in Latin and Greek, but, disappointing his form master by his devotion to other subjects, was allowed to go his own way, and no notice was taken of him. He just sat at his desk in school, absorbed in his mathematics or history (he was never idle or frivolous) while the rest of us were construing our 'Enchiridion' or 'Cypriod'. Every few months the master's eyes would twinkle and he would say, 'Gwatkin, will you go on?' Up went the flap of Gwatkin's desk, Euclid or Gibbon was put on one side, and out came Virgil or Xenophon. His neighbors were solicitous to show him the place, and he proceeded to gain time, with an innocent guile which was specially pleasing to us, by reading a few lines very slowly, so as to get some idea of what it was all about. The vain attempt would go on for a few minutes to every one's amusement and delight, and then the form master would say, 'I think that will do, Gwatkin,' and Virgil was put to rest again for a few months, and Gibbon came on instead.

"But one day all this came to an end. Kennedy had one or two vacancies in the sixth to fill, and for some reason or other came to pick his boys himself. Gwatkin was put on, and showed what was in him. 'Gwatkin! you must be a scholar,' said the Doctor. So he was taken up, forthwith, into the sixth, and had to take his full share of the work, Latin and Greek verses and the rest of it. Neither he nor any of us had any special coaching; and we never had fair copies. But we had an ideal and a very high standard held before us. In making our selves scholars we had to work out each his own salvation, only catching, if we would, something of the sacred fire, from the inspiration of our great master. It was this large treatment, ignoring petty details, which in the sixth form of the Shrewsbury of those days produced two Craven scholars, one a senior classic, the other admittedly, and beyond comparison, the finest scholar of his year, out of boys who had been rejected for entrance scholarships at Eton and Winchester."

There appears to have been a marked difference in ancient Rome between the teaching of rhetoric and declamation. This distinction is brought out in a paper on the influence of rhetoric upon history, which was read before the Classical Association and is now reprinted in their proceedings for 1917. The Romans, according to the author of the paper, Mr. F. H. Colson, did not confuse history and rhetoric, but they regarded history as a necessary element in an education the main purpose of which was rhetorical. They were careful, however, to distinguish between the theory of rhetoric on the one hand, and on the other the practice of declamation, as it was followed by masters and pupils in the schools, and by professional declaimers before adult audiences. The theory of rhetoric was a formulation of the laws of effective speech. It tended to a cold-blooded and careful observation of facts and a study of classical models. Its fault was not that it was too rational, but that it was too mechanical. The practice of the declaimers and declamation schools stood on a lower level. The declamation corresponded

in many ways to the modern novel. Like the novel, it was the offspring of a widely diffused literary education, and while retaining more or less the impress of its parents, adapted itself to the popular taste. Like the novel, it was more or less disowned, or at least disparaged, by those who would preserve the high standard of the old models. The position of the two differed chiefly in this, that while the declamation was an accepted part of the school curriculum, novel or story writing was not as yet a serious element in the literary education of the country.

Professor Sonnenschein has lately been speaking on the subject of English grammar. In his view the British methods of teaching grammar are utterly chaotic, and must confuse the judgment. Both the Frenchman and the German, he said, had a grammar that went on broad European lines, but Britain had run off the rails, because every writer of a new book (in default of an authoritative academy) tried to justify his existence by inventing new terms and classifications which produced that result which Matthew Arnold protested against when he said: "Every one of the English grammars in use in our schools follows a different system, and the result is that the pupil, at the end of all his labor, possesses nothing but a heap of grammatical terms jumbled together in inextricable confusion."

What was really wanted was a national and a rational system—a system that would really express the true character of the English language and be on reasonable lines. He thought he might say he was something of an expert on this subject, because he presided over the joint committee formed to report on grammatical terminology. It is noteworthy that Professor Sonnenschein was engaged at the moment in seconding a resolution at a public meeting in favor of the adoption of a rational system of spelling and of a decimal system of money, weights and measures. But impelled by his eagerness for reform of English grammar, he induced the mover of the resolution to add "and grammar" to his motion, which was then carried in the amended form. It may be added that this was no chance meeting, but a conference on educational reconstruction held in Birmingham University and attended by over 300 delegates from trade unions and other workingmen's societies, as well as teachers' organizations.

A proposal has recently been made by a member of the House of Commons, Mr. Arthur J. Samuels, in regard to remission of income tax on moneys spent in education. He states that it has always been the desire of the middle class people of moderate means, professional men and civil servants, to provide a good school and university education for their children; it is upon them that the burden of taxation and the increased cost of subsistence has fallen with peculiar and disproportionate weight, as their incomes have, in general, remained stationary or fallen, during the period of the war. Parents so crippled can no longer afford to send their children to a really good school and a university, and in numerous families the children will have to begin to earn their own living, as soon as possible, whilst in many others the temptation to make them do so will be irresistible, and thus much irreplaceable material will be diverted from the higher branches of the teaching profession, to the great detriment of the nation. Mr. Samuels thinks that valuable aid could be given, if parents were permitted to deduct a reasonable amount of the expenses of a good school and university education from their income tax assessments, as in the case of life policies.

It is already manifest that education after the war will have many fruitful boughs. But there are others that must be lopped off without hesitation. Any attempt to make school methods approximate more closely to those of the drill-sergeant should at once be detected and dismissed. In a circular setting forth the contents of a book, dealing with the elements of military education, and "intended primarily for use in public and other secondary schools which have Officers' Training Corps and cadet contingents offered by schoolmasters," occurs the following passage:

"The cadet should know why absolute steadiness in the ranks, with eyes glued to his front, even when standing at ease, is a military necessity. He should, from the outset, appreciate the connection between this form of discipline and that thorough concentration, that attention of the mind, which causes a man, in the hour of emergency, to subordinate his will to the impulse which the emergency demands. The schoolmaster is well fitted to give this kind of training, when he has adapted his classroom methods of teaching to the conditions of the parade ground. It would be difficult to state more concisely what the relation between the master and his pupils should not be than in the concluding sentence of the quotation, and it is necessary that all teachers should consider carefully whether a lurking evil of this sort is in any way beginning to affect their own methods of teaching."

EDUCATION NOTES IN UNITED STATES

Maintenance of the status quo in the university during war times is a problem whose working out at New York University should prove of interest to educational institutions everywhere. When the university discovered so many of her students had enlisted that she was forced to abandon commencement exercises or hold them by proxy, the council formed an emergency committee or conference looking to

conditions at the opening of the college year next fall.

This conference consists of Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown, the deans and acting deans, and the central administrative forces. The aims are to bring the widely separated schools together in order to obtain the greatest possible efficiency, and to act as a clearing house for developments along military lines. Already Chancellor Brown has sent to principals of secondary schools of New York and vicinity, a letter emphasizing the importance of university education to high school graduates in spite of war, particularly along lines of professional preparation. In it he says, "The greatest national service which a university can perform is to continue to provide men and women with college and professional training."

A need for some time felt, of provision for the instruction of directors of continuation schools, is to be recognized at the University of Wisconsin this summer. Problems of administration will be dealt with. Instruction is to be given by persons representing labor and employers' interests, as well as educational.

A brief examination of the summer school bulletins of 15 universities and colleges shows that four, Chicago, Ohio State, Illinois, and Michigan, have sessions lasting from eight to 11 weeks, and that one, a middle western university, costs less to attend for a six-week summer session than any other. Two are putting in special wartime courses in handling army stores, first aid, etc. New York appears to excel in the number and kind of courses offered in commercial subjects.

CARNEGIE PENSION RECOMMENDATION EAGERLY AWAITED

Alterations of Original Pension Plan Now Begin to Lean to Contributory Insurance Idea

College professors are earnestly awaiting recommendations which the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, through a joint commission of its officers and of representatives of academic organizations, is soon to make public on the subject of pensions. They are anxious to learn what changes the foundation is likely to make in its original plan, now said to be impracticable, of providing retired college workers with a regular income. Members of faculties, while aware that the foundation has never actually declared itself unable to continue giving retiring allowances, bear in mind that it has from time to time emphasized the moral desirability of an insurance method, whereby every professor during the active part of his career shall pay in something. Accordingly, they look for a considerably altered program.

At the beginning the retiring allowances were spoken of as foward for services done; and the effect of the statement which the foundation first made of its purposes was to promote the adoption of liberal constitutions in many colleges, notably those of sectarian bent. College teaching at once began to appear an attractive calling, because professors were guaranteed an uninterrupted livelihood. After a time, however, assignments from the fund took on more the color of a noble charity, and the idea that a retired professor had a right to an allowance as a part of his pay for labors performed was no longer made prominent. There was no cause for surprise, therefore, in the proposal made a year ago that the rights of men under a certain age be canceled; and that in lieu of the original plan, a scheme of general pensions, annuities and investments be adopted for college teachers throughout the country, on a contributory basis, insurance being sold at cost and each institution going in or staying out as a unit.

The joint commission which has been considering the pension problem and which has already submitted its recommendations, comprises six members of the Carnegie Foundation itself, two members of the American Association of University Professors and one member each from three other academic organizations.

SCHOOL BOARDS OF NEW YORK SMALLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Governor Whitman has signed the bill providing that no board of education shall consist of more than nine members and that in New York City the membership shall be decreased from 46 to seven beginning with the new year. The city superintendent of schools of this city, under this law, becomes chief executive officer of the Board of Education with supervision and direction of all superintendents, directors, principals, teachers, lecturers, auditors, janitors and other persons employed in the management of the schools.

The new law confers broad powers upon boards of education, enabling them to manage their schools as the residents desire and to adjust school organization to the necessities of new and changing conditions from year to year. It gives greater power to localities than they have ever before exercised and will eliminate many of the useless, mandatory and restrictive provisions in the old statutes. Responsibility will be fixed upon those who are legally charged with the management and administration of the schools, and no additional powers are conferred upon the regents, educational departments or the commissioner of education.

GERMAN IDEAL IS 'THE GOTHIC MAN'

Frankfurter Zeitung Deplores in Leading Article Tendency to "Practical" Education Rather Than Humanistic Gymnasium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Germany.—The revival of the controversy as to the rival claims of classical and modern education in Germany has become sufficiently pronounced to induce the Frankfurter Zeitung to devote a leading article to the question despite the variety of subjects that claim attention at the present time.

The leading Prussian commercial organ is all for the humanities, although it admits that present conditions are such as to enforce the argument in favor of "practical" education. It insists, however, that it is the humanistic Gymnasium that has been the real cradle of German genius and that provides the best foundation for all branches of academic study. "Difficult times," it writes, "are not only oppressive, but have a tendency to direct attention more and more to the purely practical, and to leave it absorbed therein. The teaching of history, however, is not that this natural tendency must be yielded to, under the pressure of necessity, but that it must be resisted. If idealists are not confounded with idealists it may be said that the idealists have ever been the better politicians because they have not thought for the day only. The difficult times will not be at an end with the war; hence we shall need the humanistic Gymnasium in its own particular form."

The Frankfort paper sees evidence of the tendency to concentrate thought on the practical in what it terms the latest discovery—"the Gothic man." It seems that it is no longer a mark of culture in Germany to talk of the middle ages, but of the Gothic man. What exactly is meant thereby is not easy to say, the Frankfurter Zeitung observes, especially as the discoverers themselves are not quite clear on the point. On one thing, however, they are agreed, and that is that the ideal of German national education is to reestablish connection with this Gothic man whose characteristics have been hidden by the Renaissance and humanism. The Frankfurter Zeitung ventures to remark that the Gothic, which, so far as it knows, has always been looked upon hitherto as a style, not as an educational ideal, had its origin in France, not Germany; but it learns that the reply to this is that France was at that time so permeated by Germanic elements that the Gothic may be regarded as actually Germanic.

That may be so, the publication observes, but it still fails to explain what is meant by the Gothic man. It presumes that perhaps the best definition of him is that of the opposite of classicism, a being characterized by an unusual degree of imagination. But if ever there was such a being, it objects, it surely was Goethe, and what did he do but turn to classicism to give him strength to curb his romanticism, and mold it into definite shape? Hitherto, it continues, Goethe has been the pattern for all Germans, and while it would not be so narrow as to say that no further pattern can be evolved, it fails to see any such figure looming at present on the national horizon, or to detect any prospect of the evolution of a new cultural ideal on the basis of "the Gothic man."

"Even in the event of so great a happening," writes the Frankfurter Zeitung, "direct connection with classicism could never be entirely broken off because western culture has one of its main roots therein, and the living consciousness of the fact could not be lost without prejudice to our intellectual life. That, however, would have consequences for our whole existence . . . for we should not be able to retain our share in the world if our culture were impaired."

STUDENT CONTROL IN HAWAIIAN SCHOOLS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The idea of student control is much discussed in all schools in Hawaii as well as on the mainland and is being tried out at Punahou Academy. For many years there has been talk along such lines, but not until this year has anything actually been accomplished. Each of the four classes at Punahou has selected from its number three boys and three girls. These 24 students constitute the Students' Council and a great deal of authority has been given by the principal to it. The members discuss with the faculty important school affairs, but control student activities. As a result, many improvements have been made.

The bungalow or open air type of school building is proving remarkably successful in the islands and a large number of these have been erected during the last year. It is not an unfamiliar sight to see a central school building surrounded by a dozen or more of the little bungalows. The bungalows are one-room buildings and are devoted entirely to classroom work, thus relieving the central building of possible congestion. It is expected that between 32,000 and 33,000 children will enroll when the public schools open for the fall term next September. The increase over the present enrollment will be more than 1000, it is believed.

BOLINGBROKE'S HOUSE OF TODAY

Old Manor Stands Unsuspected by Many in Crowd That Throngs Battersea Bridge—Building Is Rich in Legend

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Stand as in ye presence of ye King, and think as in ye presence of ye God."

(Motto on the wall at Bolingbroke House)

LONDON, England.—The slums of Battersea hold, though but for a short time longer now, a jewel, rare in beauty, rich in history. Almost in view of the teeming crowd that throngs Battersea Bridge in a never-ending stream, within sound of a thousand passing feet, it lies there unsuspected by the many; by the few, practically forgotten, a gem amidst a dust heap. Gray as the river whose waves lap almost to its very doors, many waters have passed by, indeed, since with green lawns stretching to the shore, that house, the home of philosophy and poetry, must have been famous as any in England; since the pleasure-seekers and the curious that throng the broad highway of the river at that date, in their boats and light craft, must have strained their gaze often as they floated by, for a glimpse perchance of the great statesman, Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, as he strolled upon the terrace, or walked with Pitt, Pope, Chatham, or his beautiful French wife in his riverside garden.

Of the terrace of which we read, not a trace now remains; those green lawns have become the busy yard of large flour mills, where amid a litterage of sacks and flour, timber and refuse, one comes upon the house entirely unsuspected, as turning the angle of the building adjoining it, it seems to rise and confront one. Grim in its majesty, its stone walls gray with age, the plaster falling from its massive pillared porch, one is reminded somehow of the dignity of kingship beneath rags, as it stands there, its windows overlooking the Thames, even as they have done through centuries of change, like eyes strong in faith. "The world may pass by in its busy search of pleasure," it seems to say, "or amid the stress and strife that seems to prevail outside, I am here, a relic of England's beauty, a monument to the memory of one, who if not a hero, was at least a genius, and a great statesman, if not a great man."

And that indeed is the message of that house. Though tradition says that once the property of Sir Thomas Boleyn, the ill-fated queen of that name dwelt here as a girl, and that Mary Queen of Scots escaped by a secret passage which ran from St. John's Hill to what is now Clapham Junction—the entrance to which can still be seen; though the associations surrounding that old Battersea Manor are many, and it is rich in legend, yet it is of the man whose name it bears, and of the brilliant contemporary literature of his day, that it seems to speak.

Born there in 1678, the very year of his birth, to quote the language of the historian, "augured a stormy future for St. John Bolingbroke, who was destined to assist Marlborough in carrying out the operations employed so successfully to reduce the pretensions of the Bourbons, and to lower the pride of Louis XIV. who, in 1712, was to be received in Florence as the pacifier of Europe, as the statesman who would enable an exhausted country to make an honorable peace; the peace which proved itself to be the greatest monument of his fame, and one of the principal reasons of his exile."

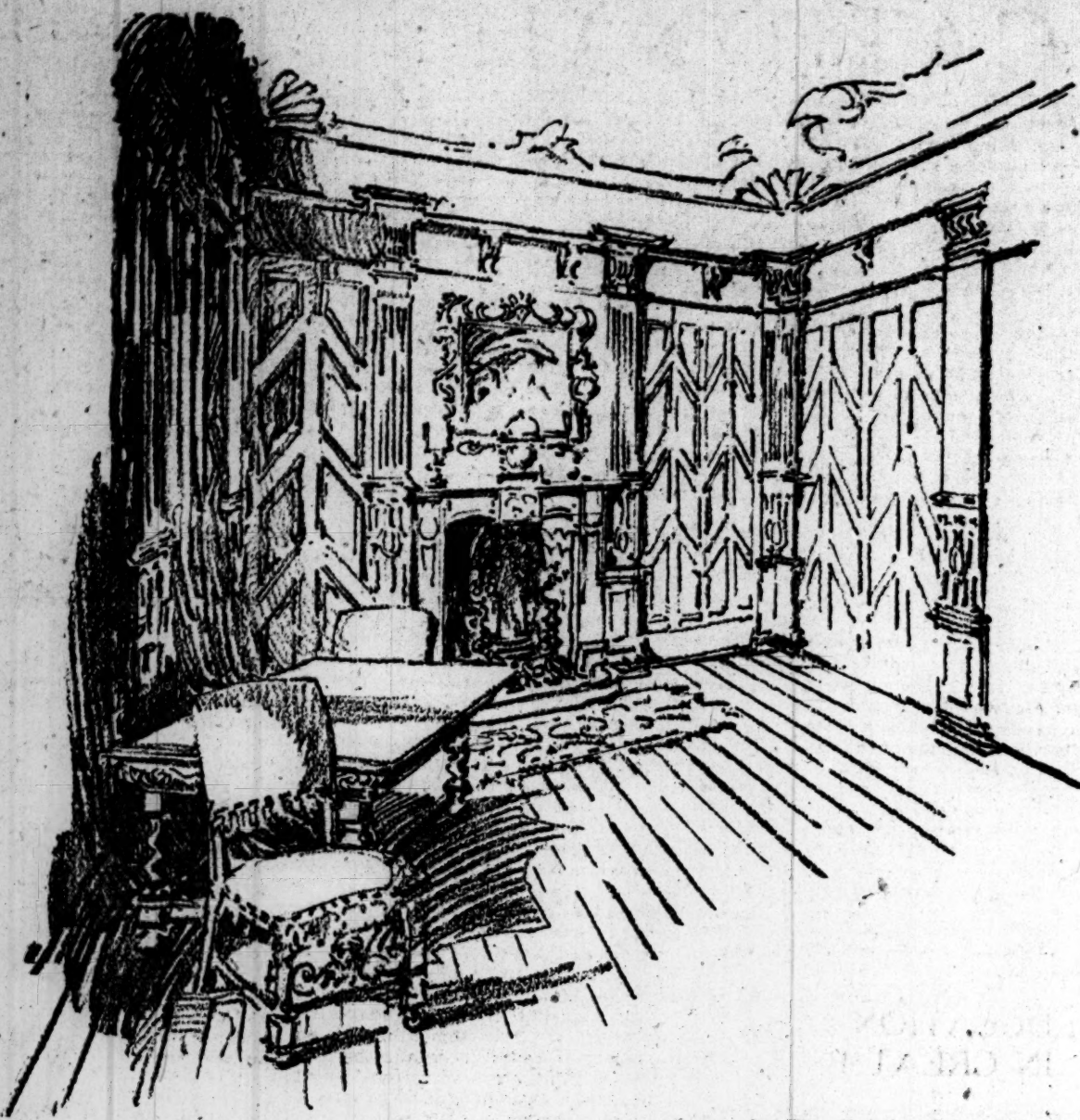
Oliver Goldsmith says of him: "His ambition ever aimed at the summit of power, and nothing seemed capable of satisfying his immoderate desires but the liberty of governing all things without a rival"; but the last words that he wrote concerning him savor of more kindness, and are worth recording:

"In the reign of Queen Anne, Secretary of War, Secretary of State and Viscount Bolingbroke. In the days of King George I something more and better. His attachment to Queen Anne exposed him to a long and severe persecution; he bore it with firmness of hand. He passed the latter days of his life at home, the enemy of no nation or party, the friend of no faction. Distinguished under the cloud of proscription which had not entirely been taken off, by zeal to maintain the liberty, and to restore the ancient prosperity of Great Britain."

This then was the home of this man who was so closely connected with all the "political, literary, philosophical, and social movements of his day," that the history of his career is to a great extent said to be that of the first half of the Eighteenth Century; this, the famous meeting-place of the elder Pitt, Swift, Chatham, Pope, Arbuthnot, Thomson, David Mallet, and a score more, who assembled here as his guests. This, the spot which Sir Richard Phillips visited in a morning's walk from London to Kew in 1817, just a century ago, and left the following record: "I was on holy ground. I did not take my shoes off, but I felt what Pilgrims feel as they approach the Temples of Mecca and Juggernaut."

This, where Lord Marchmont burned on the lawn, in the presence of Lord Bolingbroke, the 500 copies of "The Essay on a Patriot King" which Mr. Allen of Bath had printed, and which until he had read, together with "The Letters on Patriotism," Lord Chesterfield confessed that "he did not know all the extent and powers of the English language."

Of the original building, said to have contained 40 rooms on a floor and which was pulled down in 1778,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Pope's parlor, Bolingbroke House

BY OTHER EDITORS

The Goethals Way

BALTIMORE NEWS.—Absence of friction is not always a sign that things are working smoothly. It may mean that little is being done. On the other hand, commotion and discord may mean nothing more than the preliminary troubles incident to starting the machinery at top speed. That is the view we prefer to take of the confusion in our shipbuilding program. General Goethals evidently is a man who does not work well in double harness. He does not want to be bothered with commissions or hampered with divided authority. But the probability is that if he is given his own way he will come as near as any man to getting ships afloat at the earliest possible day. If he were an untried man, the public would begin to feel uneasiness about having in charge of this all-important undertaking one who showed so much intolerance of the opinions of others and manifested so plainly intention to ride roughshod over opposition. But he has in hand a job that calls for precisely this kind of handling. In Panama he showed that he could do the impossible, and there is widespread desire now to see him given a free hand, with instructions to build ships, and then more ships, and then still more ships, and that he be let alone to do it.

Conscription in Canada

BOSTON GLOBE.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has refused to enter a coalition Cabinet to bring about conscription in Canada. Besides being leader of the Liberal Party Sir Wilfrid is an ex-Prime Minister and a leader of the French-Canadians. That he should refuse to join with Premier Borden in his effort to raise 50,000 or 100,000 more soldiers by conscription emphasizes the real split in the Dominion over this important question. The French-Canadians are almost men without a country. They have had no great enthusiasm for Great Britain since the day when Wolfe defeated Montcalm and wrested Canada from the French. On the other hand, they are not keen about modern France. Many of them would like to achieve separation from the more British part of the Dominion. Premier Borden and his party are now facing the dilemma of pushing a conscription bill or of dropping it. Should they drop it they will confess weakness. But if the bill should fail of passage the Government would fall and a general election, dreaded by the Conservatives during wartime, would be held.

Awake my St. John! leave all meaner things
To low ambition, and the pride of Kings."

A frequent visitor to Bolingbroke House from his own home at Twickenham, it is said that this room looking out upon the river was the one dedicated to the poet's use, and it was here that the conversation relating to the hopes, fears, aspirations and moods of man took place, that resulted in the poem being written by which that room was to become famous.

It does not need the eye of a connoisseur to see that no finer piece of woodwork exists in England, though soon it will in all probability exist there no more; soon it is to be sold and will have passed into other hands, as silently, perhaps, as it has remained in its quiet home all through the years. Already the lovers of antiquity are vying with one another for its purchase, already the plans and documents relating to it have spread across the seas, and soon we shall know whether the exquisite paneling of yet one more of our English homes is to remain in the old country, or whether, like that from the Treaty House, Uxbridge, and the Reindeer Inn, Banbury, it is to go to enrich the storehouse of America, the new England of a later day.

Wherever it is transplanted, one cannot help finding it in one's heart to hope it may be somewhere beside a flowing river, where the trees are green, and the grass is fresh, somewhere, as beautiful if not more so, as when it stood amid the quiet meadows, and the grounds around it stretched to St. Mary's Church, and Chatham, Swift, Pope, Arbuthnot and David Mallet assembled within its walls.

But as yet, it is there for a little while, still in its setting, while the hum of busy modern life rushes by without, and the river passes silently beneath its walls.

"PIE DAY" FOR SOLDIERS

DETROIT, Mich.—Within the week a definite "pie day" will be established by the National League for Women's Service, when pies will be furnished to all the soldiers in the camps around Detroit, says the Free Press.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Major James J. Harbord, U. S. A., chief of staff under General Pershing, in France, is a native of Illinois. West Point cannot claim the credit of educating him. He entered the ranks as a private in the Fourth Infantry 28 years ago, and got his commission as a lieutenant in the cavalry in 1891. In the war with Spain, both in Cuba and in the Philippines, he made an admirable record, especially in the Asiatic Archipelago, where, more than any other man, it is said, he so shaped the native constabulary and scouts as to make them one of the best auxiliary forces ever known to nations with dependencies.

John Lind, former Governor of Minnesota, and special commissioner from the United States to Mexico, during the months following the régime of Madero, and the rise and downfall of Huerta, is now serving on the Public Safety Commission of Minnesota, established by lawmakers at the recent session of the Legislature. Endowed with power to put out of commission businesses and business practices hostile to the social good he is now making the liquor trade feel the lash. Mr. Lind is native of Sweden and one of the ablest and most forceful of all the Scandinavians who have risen to power in their new northern home, Minnesota. As a boy he went to the public schools, and as a youth to the University of Minnesota. Law he mastered in a lawyer's office. Then he settled in New Ulm and began to seek clients. There he remained until 1877 when he moved to Minneapolis. Two terms in Congress, from 1887 to 1893, gave him an insight into the ways of Federal Government. Three years later he was the Democratic Party's candidate for Governor, but he was defeated. In 1899 he won the post, the first man of his party so honored. His record as Governor showed him to be a friend of the people and a man of force. From 1903 to 1905 he served in Congress, and then went back to his professional work and was not heard from again until sent to Mexico in 1913 by President Wilson. His appointment, and his record—so far as it is public—have been severely condemned by the press of the country favorable to intervention by the United States and hostile to the democratic movement in Mexico. Mr. Lind's side of the case has yet to be given publicity. He is trusting to time for vindication.

V. Everit Macy of New York City, who is being urged on the National Council of Defense, as the man best fitted to organize a committee on social work which will have for its specific task coordination of the charitable work of the Nation during the war, is a man of large wealth. He is now engaged in the interesting experiment of acting as superintendent of the poor in Westchester County, New York, where he is conducting unusual experiments with equally surprising and beneficial results. He was educated to be an architect but never practiced the profession, being drawn into administration of his own business on the one hand and service of society on the other. He has served on the executive committee of the National Civic Federation, and has a wide acquaintance with social workers throughout the country.

Charles Alexander Magrath, who has been appointed controller of fuel for Canada, with wide powers, is also a member of the International Joint Commission that is settling up longstanding disputes between the Dominion and the United States. He also has been chairman of the Ontario Highway Commission. A native of Ontario he went to the far West in the '70s and engaged in irrigation and other development work in Alberta. Later he entered politics, came on to Ottawa as a Conservative member of the House of Commons, and after service as a lawmaker settled in Montreal as a man of affairs and expert

administrator of official and corporate business. Thus he comes to his new post with experience in handling business in a wholesale way.

Wilbur Dick Nesbit, whose patriotic verse, prompted by the entrance of the United States into the war, has begun to have renewed wide use and general approval, for many years was a working journalist on the staffs of Baltimore and Chicago newspapers. More recently he has been enlisted in the advertising end of journalism; but never wholly to the suppression of his singing instinct. Like James Whitcomb Riley, Eugene Field and other men of the Middle West, he has voiced the heart throbs of the average man more than the speculations, philosophies and sophisticated notions of the academic centers of the Atlantic seaboard states; and consequently he has been able to create a wide clientele for his verse of sentiment and his shrewd studies of contemporary humanity.

John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, Duke of Buccleuch, who presided over the luncheon given by the British Navy League in London in honor of the United States Ambassador and the chairman and committee of the United States Navy League, entered the Royal Navy as cadet in 1877, being promoted lieutenant in 1883. As the Earl of Dalkeith, the Duke entered Parliament in the Conservative interest as member for Roxburghshire in 1895, and continued to represent that constituency in the House until 1906. He succeeded his father, the sixth Duke, in 1914.

CLOTHES FOR GERMAN WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—It is announced that the Imperial Clothing Department has placed an order with the association of German master tailors, whose headquarters are in Munich, for the manufacture of over 100,000 suits of clothes which are to be placed at the disposal of munition workers at low prices. The material required will be supplied to the association by the Imperial Clothing Department itself, and the bureau entrusted with its distribution will select in every large place where there is a tailors' organization a reliable firm to whom it can intrust the distribution of the raw material among the members. The rule to be followed in making this allocation is that every branch of the German clothing industry is to be equally favored, so that the Government order may compensate the various firms for the corresponding loss of trade involved. The finished garments are to be handed back to the distributing firm, which will then dispose of them according to instructions from the Imperial Clothing Department. The prices to be charged are not yet fixed, as they will depend on the estimates submitted by the various firms.

KANSAS LAW DINNER DRY

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—It is announced that the annual dinner of the Kansas Bar Association will be "dry." Says the National Enquirer, it will be the first time in 20 years that the association's annual feast will be served without liquor. The war is given as the reason for dispensing with the wine card. Never again will liquor be served at this dinner.

WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

Translations are from the Spanish specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Venezuelan newspapers, for a number of months past, have been giving considerable attention to the activities of General Juan Vicente Gomez, former president of Venezuela, who, as chief of national rehabilitation, has been using every effort to stimulate all parts of his country to develop its natural resources. He has done much to establish a system of good roads and better and more intensified agriculture. Since the opening of the war, in particular, he has urged greater cultivation of the soil, making urgent appeals to the local authorities for aid in this sort of activity. According to El Universal (Caracas, Venezuela): "The Chief of National Rehabilitation wishes to bring to the thought of his fellow countrymen a personal conviction that only by means of cultivating our fields shall we be able to increase the prosperity of the country, contributing at the same time to a satisfactory realization of the work of regeneration."

A tribute to the work of this same General Gomez, printed in El Universal of April 30, said in part: "We wish to refer today to the eminently patriotic work to which Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez has consecrated his powerful energies since those days in which, impelled by the popular desire, by virtue of an urgent public need, he assumed the direction of the high destinies of the Venezuelan nation. In those memorable days in the latter part of the year 1908, the form of Gomez was seen to stand forth in firm and determined outline, radiating republican austerity, and with all the broad and well-defined characteristics of a true reformer; not an idealistic reformer, promoter of Utopias, who is contented with the mere acceptance of a written formula, but a real conscientious reformer; who, assured of the efficacy of his acts—with the noble men of a patrician—breaks the pattern of worn-out practices, and undertakes with unselfish manliness the work of our political and economic rehabilitation, a thing long hoped for by the people of Venezuela, almost, it may be said, since the historic days of our constitution as an independent republic."

"We believe it will be agreed that General Gomez aspires to another sort of glory, more pure and more consonant with his character and inclinations, than the mere glory of power; namely, the glory of seeing Venezuela definitely guided into the safe pathways of peace and work; and to bring this about he trusts to the two supreme endowments with which nature has gifted him, namely, the kindness of his generous heart and the firmness of an unquenchable purpose."

CITY LAND PAYS A BONUS

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A tract of land of 120 acres lying in the North Canadian river bottoms for which the city paid \$12,000 as a part of the new waterworks site, will nearly pay for itself when its wheat and oat crops are harvested, according to Dr. J. G. Street, commissioner of public property.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS.

EAST WINS FOUR GAMES, LOSES ONE

St. Louis Captures One of Its Two Contests Against the Boston Red Sox in American League Championship Series

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.	1917	1916
Chicago	22	17	.562	489	
Boston	20	16	.552	510	
New York	20	20	.500	532	
Cleveland	20	26	.435	620	
Detroit	21	25	.457	520	
St. Louis	18	28	.391	449	
Washington	18	29	.383	521	
Philadelphia	16	28	.364	533	

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 2, St. Louis 0.
St. Louis 7, Boston 2.
New York 7, Chicago 6.
Washington 7, Cleveland 5.
Washington 1, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 2.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.

Six games were played in the American League baseball championship race Wednesday afternoon and four of them were victories for the eastern club, while a western club won once and the other contest resulted in a tie score.

Boston and St. Louis and Washington and Cleveland engaged in double-headers and the first-named pair of clubs divided their games, Boston winning the first contest, 2 to 0 and St. Louis taking the second 7 to 2. The Cleveland-Washington games resulted in a victory for Washington in the first contest by a score of 7 to 5, while the second game was called at the end of the eighth inning with the score one run each.

In the other games played in this league, New York again defeated the Chicago leaders, 7 to 5 and Philadelphia took a game from Detroit by a score of 4 to 2.

BOSTON AND ST. LOUIS DIVIDE THEIR GAMES

Boston and St. Louis met in a double-header at Fenway Park, Boston, Wednesday afternoon and at the conclusion of play honors were even, Boston winning the first game, 2 to 0, and St. Louis taking the second, 7 to 2. The first game was a pitchers' battle between Ruth of Boston and Davenport of St. Louis. Ruth had the better of the argument, being given faultless support and doing some timely batting of his own. Davenport held Boston to two hits in seven innings when he was taken out to permit Sloan running for him. He was succeeded by Hamilton who allowed one hit.

The second game found Sotheron pitching finely for St. Louis with Mays, Bader and Pennock in the box for Boston. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8

Batteries—Ruth and Thomas; Davenport, Hamilton and Severid; Empires—McCormick and Connolly. Time—1h. 58m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	11
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8

Batteries—Sotheron and Severid; Mays, Bader, Pennock and Thomas; Cady. Time—1h. 55m.

NEW YORK DEFEATS CHICAGO CLUB, 7-6

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Chicago lost a game to New York here Wednesday in the tenth inning by a score of 7 to 6. The visitors made 18 hits off Cullip before he was taken out with two out in the ninth inning, yet Chicago scored only five runs off that pitcher.

Caldwell relieved him and let Murphy home with the tying run on a wild pitch. New York then won in the tenth inning on Peckinpaugh's double and Nunamaker's single. Score:

ININGS:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	11
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	12

Batteries—Cullip, Caldwell and Nunamaker; Russell, Danforth, Wolfgram, Benz and Schalk; Empires—Hildebrand and Allen. Time—2h. 43m.

ATHLETICS DEFEAT DETROIT BY 4 TO 2

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—After Noyes and Daus had engaged in a pitching duel for six innings here Wednesday, errors by Detroit turned the game in favor of Philadelphia, the score being 4 to 2.

The hitting of Cobb, Stange and Schang featured the contest, while Bodie's double drove in two runs. The United States Marines gave a drill before play started. Score:

ININGS:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4

Batteries—Noyes and Schang; Daus, Stange, Empires—Evans and Moriarty. Time—1h. 45m.

WASHINGTON WINS AND TIES CONTEST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington won the first game of a double-header from Cleveland here Wednesday, 7 to 5. Darkness stopped the second game at the end of the eleventh inning with the score 1 to 1.

The Senators found Coveleskie for five hits and five runs in the second

Inning of the opening contest. In the final game Lambeth held Washington to two scattered hits until the ninth, when Rice, hit by a pitched ball, tied the score on Shanks' double. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	11
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10

Batteries—Gallia, Shaw and Henry; Coveleskie, Coumbe, Gould, Klepper and O'Neill, Billings. Time—2h. 23m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Wash.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3

Batteries—Lambeth and O'Neill; Harper, Shaw and Almsmith. Empires—Owens and Dinneen. Time—2h. 35m.

SEMIFINALS IN CRESCENT CLUB TENNIS REACHED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play in the women's invitation lawn tennis tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club Wednesday advanced four players to the semifinal round of the singles event. The fortunate ones were Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, Mrs. Robert Le Roy, Mrs. C. V. Hitchins, and Miss E. Roberts. Miss Gilleaudeau, than whom there are few more proficient players in the metropolitan section, experienced little difficulty in defeating such a formidable antagonist as Miss Caroma Winn at 6-1, 6-2.

The other semifinal bracket in the upper half of the draw belongs to Mrs. Robert Le Roy, who defeated Miss Gladys Dowling, at 6-4, 4-6, 6-0. Miss Dowling put forth a brave front in the second set, but could not battle successfully against the steadiness that was Mrs. Le Roy's asset. The summaries:

THIRD ROUND

Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Miss Caroma Winn, 6-1, 6-2; Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Gladys Dowling, 6-4, 4-6, 6-0; Mrs. C. V. Hitchins defeated Miss Ethel Tyndale, 6-1, 6-4; Miss E. Roberts defeated Mrs. L. Manheimer, 6-5, 2-6, 6-3.

DOUBLES

FIRST ROUND

Miss Helen Gilleaudeau and Miss Grace Gilleaudeau defeated Miss Gott and Miss Sexton, 6-0, 9-7; Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Elizabeth Moore defeated Miss Caroma Winn and Miss Adele Bull, 6-1, 6-3.

PICKUPS

Yesterday was the first time this year that St. Louis had defeated the Boston Red Sox.

It is not very often that one college team defeats another 28 to 0 as was the case with Lehigh yesterday.

Eight games were played in the two major leagues yesterday and yet not a home run was made in either.

Manager G. T. Stallings of the Boston Nationals is trying to arrange a deal whereby he can secure a catcher and outfielder.

Sisler of the St. Louis Browns is beginning to get back into his batting stride. Yesterday he made four hits in nine times at bat and raised his average to .309.

Providence moved up into first place in the International League standing yesterday at the expense of Newark. These two clubs are making a great race of it.

The White Sox and Highlanders had a great battling time yesterday, no less than 33 being made for a total of 41 bases. The game went 10 innings and 22 players took part.

Cobb has moved up to the top of the American League batting list. Today finds the famous Detroit star batting for .353, with Speaker of Cleveland a close second at .351.

According to Mr. Hanlon the Baltimore franchise in the Federal League was worth something like \$205,000, when peace was declared between the league and organized baseball.

The Veteran Wagner put up another splendid game at third base yesterday and did more than his share in batting. He made four hits in five times at bat, scored a run and stole two bases.

Another victory for Alexander of the Phillies, but he owes it to the poor support given Regan by the Cincinnati club as Regan did not permit an earned run, while Cincinnati earned two off Alexander.

The Red Sox and Browns made three hits each in the first game of their double-header yesterday, but the world's champions played theirs to so much better advantage that they made two runs; while the Browns failed to score.

The Chicago White Sox made no less than 19 hits against New York yesterday and yet lost their contest. They are indeed the "Hitless Wonders" as they generally win when making fewer hits than their opponents and lose when making more.

President J. K. Tener of the National League has fired Manager J. J. McGraw of the Giants \$500 and suspended him for 16 days on account of his differences with Umpire Byron. Manager McGraw will be eligible to direct his team from the field again June 26.

The announcement that J. L. Driscoll, captain of the Northwestern University football eleven of last year and next fall, has cast his lot with the Chicago Cubs, comes as a big surprise to Western Conference circles and removes a brilliant all-round athlete from further intercollegiate competition.

WOMEN GOLFERS START PLAY OVER SHAWNEE COURSE

Mrs. Barlow Turns in Lowest Card of Round With 89—Miss Rosenthal One More

SHAWNEE-ON-THE-DELAWARE, Pa.—Despite the length of the course, Mrs. R. H. Barlow of Merion made the 18-hole course circuit in 89 in the qualifying round of the annual women's golf tournament, which started on the links of the Shawnee Country Club Wednesday. This total led by a stroke the effort of Miss Elaine Rosenthal of Chicago, holder of the Florida as well as the North and South titles.

The field was easily the best ever assembled here for a women's tournament, including as it did these clever Philadelphia players, Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, national champion in 1915, and Miss Mildred Caverly, runner-up to Miss A. Sterling in the U. S. G. A. event at Belmont Spring last fall.

Mrs. L. C. Stockton of Raritan Valley, as a rule one of the most consistent of the metropolitan women golfers, was so far off her game as to need 104 strokes.

Until Mrs. Barlow got into difficulties at the long seventeenth hole she appeared to have the medal as good as won. A pulled drive started the trouble, which prevented her getting better than an 8. When Mrs. Barlow stood on the last tee she had to get a 3 to win the medal. The distance is 225 yards, but a straight drive supplemented by an approach to within six feet of the cup and a putt that went straight all the way won the 3. Her card was as follows:

OUT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	89

IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	89

Miss Rosenthal had a great chance for the prize after recording a 4 at the 490-yard seventeenth. Her total to that point was a stroke better than Mrs. Barlow's, but to the home hole she failed to reach the green on her second and missed the try for a 4. Her card was:

OUT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	89

IN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	89

Miss Caverly had a 95, as did Mrs. Vanderbeck, while Mrs. C. F. Fox, recent winner of the Philadelphia title, after taking 50 to go out came back in 44 for a 94. The scores:

FIRST EIGHT—MRS. R. H. BARLOW, MERION, 44; 45-89; MISS ELAINE ROSENTHAL, RAVENHILL, 45; 46-90; MRS. C. F. FOX, HUNTSVILLE, 50; 44-94; MRS. C. H. VANDERBECK, PHILADELPHIA CRICKET, 48; 47-95; MISS MILDRED CAVERLY, PHILADELPHIA CRICKET, 46; 48-94; MRS. W. J. PECK, MERION, 48; 52-100; MISS ETHEL CAMPBELL, PHILADELPHIA CRICKET, 53; 48-101; MRS. G. H. STETSON, HUNTINGDON VALLEY, 52; 49-101.

KANSAS AWARDS ATHLETES WITH VARSITY LETTER

Twenty-Eight Students Receive "Ks," Sixteen for Track, Ten Baseball and Two Tennis

Special To The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Twenty-eight athletes of the University of Kansas were awarded the athletic "K" sweaters here in recognition of their services on track, field and courts this spring. Sixteen of these men won letters in track, 10 in baseball and two in tennis. The number of letters awarded this year was considerably smaller than last year, due to the fact that the schedules were reduced somewhat by various colleges cancelling games when war was declared.

Track letters were awarded to Capt. R. S. Rodkey '17, Capt.-elect Dorman O'Leary '18, Roy Davidson '17, P. C. Murphy '17, Floyd Welsh '19, Carlgill Spruill '17, E. S. Stetler '17, Herbert Howland '17, E. K. Groene '17, H. A. Grutzmacher '17, Carl Rice '17, Richard Treweke '18, Darwin Patterson '18, Earl Woodward '19, Fred Zeigler '18, Joseph Casey '19.

The baseball men receiving honors are Capt. George Smee '17, Capt.-elect M. L. Carter '18, Leon Gibbons '18, Charles Chase '17, C. J. Polier '18, H. I. Craig '17, E. E. Schoenfeldt '18, Joseph Pratt '19, Marvin Taylor '18, William Weber '17.

Tennis letters were awarded to Capt. Allie Cowgill '18 and Capt.-elect Kenneth Uhl '18.

The letters were awarded at a banquet tendered the athletes. Following the banquet the captains of the three sports were elected for the coming year. Dorman O'Leary '18, of Lawrence, was elected captain of the track team. He is a quarter-mile and relay man of considerable ability. He holds the K. U. record of 50:1-5s. for the quarter mile. N. L. Carter '18, of Howard, Kan., was chosen head of the baseball team. He played his first year in Missouri Valley sports this year, being catcher on the K. U. team. Kenneth Uhl '18, of Kansas City, was elected captain of the tennis squad. He and his partner, Allie Cowgill '18, will probably compose the 1918 team.

The 1917 season was not a very prosperous one for Kansas in the various sports, as no Missouri Valley championships were brought to the college. The students of this institution have become accustomed to having the tennis and baseball titles each year and it is hard to realize that Missouri was the victor in each as well as in track. A decided war interest prevailing on the campus was responsible for a general lack of interest in sports.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Nashville 3, Atlanta 2.
Chattanooga 4, Birmingham 1.
New Orleans 3, Little Rock 0.
Mobile 5, Memphis 4.

EASTERN CLUBS WIN TWO GAMES

Philadelphia and New York Are Victorious in the Only Contests Played in the National League Series Wednesday

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.	1917	1916
Philadelphia	28	15	.651	578	
New York	28	16	.636	523	
Chicago	29	22	.569	500	
St. Louis	25	22	.532	412	
Cincinnati	23	30	.434	458	
Brooklyn	17	23	.425	628	
Boston	15	23	.395	488	
Pittsburgh	15	31	.340	435	

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago-Boston, postponed.
New York 7, Pittsburgh 3.
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis-Brooklyn, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
New York at Pittsburgh.

Only two games were played in the National League baseball championship series Wednesday afternoon and in each case an eastern team came out victorious. Philadelphia defeated Cincinnati in a hard-fought game by a score of 3 to 2 and New York easily won from Cincinnati, 7 to 3.

The Chicago-Boston, Brooklyn-St. Louis games were postponed and the first-named has been set to be played as part of a double-header July 21 when Boston makes its second visit to Chicago.

NEW YORK DEFEATS PITTSBURGH, 7 TO 3

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—New York, in its first appearance here this season, defeated Pittsburgh Wednesday, 7 to 3. From the start it was a hitting match, New York scoring three runs in the first inning on a hit, two passes and a wild pitch by Grimes.

Pittsburgh scored a run in the third inning on Fischer's hit, an out and a single by Grimes. Two more were made in the eighth inning on hits by Wagner, Fischer, Ward and Carey, and a base on balls that forced in a run. Score:

ININGS:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	11	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	3

Batteries—Anderson and Rariden, Gibson; Grimes and Fischer. Umpires—Rigler and Orth. Time—1h. 13m.

PHILADELPHIA IS THE VICTOR BY 3-2

CINCINNATI, O.—Regan pitched brilliant ball here Wednesday against Philadelphia, but received poor support, and Cincinnati lost the first game of the series 3 to 2. None of the visitors' runs was earned, while Cincinnati's two runs were clearly earned off Alexander.

Kopf's error in the third and eighth innings paved the way for Philadelphia's runs. Chase drove in Cincinnati's first run in the first inning, and Thorpe's triple scored Wingo in the seventh. Score:

ININGS:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8

Batteries—Alexander and Kilfinger; Regan, Knetzer and Wingo. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison. Time—1h. 37m.

MEDFORD TO HAVE BIG TIME MONDAY

MEDFORD, Mass.—The Medford Boat Club's holiday preparedness program will take the form next Monday of an afternoon and evening celebration, by both of which the Red Cross should benefit. There will be a canoe and sailing regatta in the afternoon on Upper Mystic Lake, with the Lawson trophy up for competition and the Medford and Winchester High School crews in active endeavor as well as the members of the Winchester and Medford clubs. Red Cross representatives will sell badges along the shores during the regatta.

Also for the benefit of the Red Cross will be a social time at the Medford Boat clubhouse in the evening, where the music will be rendered by the Ninth Regiment Band. Canoes and floats will be illuminated and there will be fireworks.

RECORD DAY FOR AUTO FINES

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Judges Hager and Brennan recently made a field day in the city court for automobilists who had violated the ordinances. There were few offenses against the traffic laws of the city with which the prisoners were not charged, says the Express. Fines amounting to \$470 were collected, establishing a record for the year in automobile fines.

COTTON WASTE TEAMS PLAY

The first annual baseball games of the American Cotton Waste Exchange teams, representing Boston and Philadelphia, was played Wednesday afternoon at Braves Field, Boston. Philadelphia winning by 4 to 2. The two cities have vied with each other in all sports and social affairs for some time, but the big event was declared to be the baseball game.

LEHIGH 28, PITTSBURGH 0

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Lehigh University shut out the University of Pittsburgh here Wednesday on Pittsburgh's home grounds by the overwhelming score of 28 to 0.

MASSACHUSETTS TENNIS TOURNAMENT GETS UNDER WAY

Upsets Mark State Patriotic Play at Longwood—Favorites Are Defeated

Play is scheduled to continue today in the Massachusetts patriotic singles lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston. The opening matches of the tournament were played Wednesday afternoon, and the first day was marked with upsets. While the State tournament this year lacks a number of the star players that usually are seen in action, the play was interesting, after having been postponed for two days.

One of the big upsets came in the second round, when G. W. Wightman was defeated by E. V. Page in straight sets, 8-6, 6-3. Wightman is a general favorite, and this year more so than ever, while Page has never been seen in action in any tournament, of note, and the outcome of the match was very unexpected. Wightman always plays steady tennis, and was picked by most of the followers of the sport to come through the first rounds.

The other surprise of the day was the match in which Horace Taylor defeated A. N. Reggio in straight sets at 6-2, 6-0. Both are good players, but Reggio is considered by far the superior and more experienced, and was favored to defeat Taylor. N. W. Niles, who is being picked by many to win the tourney and the right to meet Harry Johnson in the challenge match, came through as was expected, over W. E. Putnam at 6-0, 6-3. All of the matches played, with the exception of the Wellington-Wilbur contest, were won in two sets. The summary:

MASSACHUSETTS SINGLES

FIRST ROUND

A. C. Butler defeated W. F. Kimball, 6-3, 6-2.	E. B. Benedict defeated W. L. Wel, 9-7, 6-3.	Horace Taylor defeated A. N. Reggio, 6-2,
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KAHN EXPLAINS
TAX OPINIONS

New York Banker Sounds Warning Against War Income Taxation Which May Drive Capital to Canada or Elsewhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Otto H. Kahn has made public a letter explaining what he meant when he said recently that capital and men of enterprise would seek Canada if there was no income tax, or only a moderate one, in that country, while America at this time imposed excessive and practically punitive income taxation.

"The possessors of capital," he explains, "would not easily forget it, in the very first year of the war, capital in this country were to be taxed at far higher rates than prevail in any European country after three years of war. Even if such extraordinary taxation was removed at once after the termination of the war, capital would remain disquieted by the fear that the machinery of excessively high income taxation, once used and found easy of motion, might be used again for purposes of a less serious emergency than now exists. Those seeking capital for other countries—and there is bound to be a very keen contest for capital after the war—will not fail to make use of these arguments. Moreover, experience has proved that very high rates of income taxation once adopted are not easily reduced to the level from which they started."

"Therefore, in the case to which my argument was addressed, i. e., unduly high income taxation in this country and no, or only very moderate, income taxation in Canada, there can be little doubt that after the war there would be an outflow of capital to Canada, and that—which is still more important—men of enterprise, especially young men, will be apt to seek in that and other countries fields for their activities if the reward of the enterprise is too greatly diminished in America as compared to what it is elsewhere. Such men would be doing nothing else than many thousands of American-born farmers have done within recent years in transferring themselves, their capital and their working capacity to Canada."

Not a single one of the leading European nations, after three years of the most exhausting war, has an income-tax schedule anywhere near as high as that adopted by the House of Representatives; neither republican France nor democratic England nor autocratic Germany. Of these three countries England has imposed the highest income taxation; yet the maximum rate in England is 50 per cent less than the maximum rate in the House bill."

ADMINISTRATION
FOR FOOD URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has issued a special report urging the creation in the United States of a food administrator with power to act quickly and efficaciously. The committee advocates the Administration food control bill. "Peace powers must give way to war emergency," it says. "We believe the powers bestowed upon a food administrator will be so used as to disturb as little as possible the private enterprises of the country—will, in fact, be exercised with great caution and care and only after the best advice experienced men can give has been obtained."

"The actual occurrence of an emergency must not be awaited. Complete preparation for any contingency should forthwith be made. We urge commercial organizations and business men to give their united and most active support to the legislation in question. Every commercial organization can contribute in a very material degree to the Nation's success, both in war and in providing for the country's industrial stability and welfare; this contribution will be effective through immediate action on this vital matter. Leadership on the part of business men's organizations is imperatively necessary."

ANNEXATION OF
COLONIES PROPOSED

OTTAWA, Ont.—Negotiations for uniting Newfoundland, Bermuda and the British West Indies with Canada was urged on the Canadian Government in Parliament by Charles Maclellan and another member, Mr. Lemieux. The latter said he understood that Newfoundland, through its Premier, actually had made recent overtures to Canada.

Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, answering for the Government, said there were difficulties in the way of political union, but he did not think them insuperable insofar as Canada is concerned. "The string of the latch is always out and the light is always burning in the window for Newfoundland," said Sir George.

GOVERNOR VETOES
UNIVERSITY BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—Because the Board of Regents of the University of Texas declined to dismiss Dr. Robert E. Vinson, president, and eight other members of the faculty, Gov. James E. Ferguson vetoed the entire appropriation for support of that institution for the next two fiscal years with the exception of the salary of \$3500 for

the dean of the College of Arts for each of the two years. Unless means can be found for supplying funds for the institution this veto may mean that the University of Texas will be forced to close for two years. Alumni, former students and supporters are considering the problem and will attempt to find means for financing the university to prevent its being closed. State Attorney-General Leoney, in an opinion, held that the Governor did not veto the lump sum appropriated by the Legislature, but only that part of the bill itemizing such appropriation. His opinion is based on the fact that the Governor did not cross out the totals at the end of the bill with blue pencil, as he did other parts of the bill. The opinion will surely lead to a test in court and will leave the university without funds pending a decision in the case.

FRENCH SOCIALIST
MINORITY MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PARIS, France.—A meeting of the Socialist minority has been held, which was attended by 80 delegates, among whom were the deputies, Alexandre Blanc, Deguise, Jean Longuet, Mayras, Mistral, Philbois, Pressensac, Rognon, Sixte-Quenin, and Teleskio, delegates of the Bund, Czynski of the Polish Socialist Party, and Drizdo, director of the Nache Slovo and of the Natchalo of the Russian Social Democratic Party. M. Longuet expressed the intention of the minority to attend the Stockholm Conference, in spite of the decision of the party executive. At a second sitting, a long discussion occurred on the question of Alsace-Lorraine, Longuet maintaining that the violation of justice, which took place in 1871, demanded reparation from the Germans, and that the original inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, and not the German immigrants, should be consulted as to the future fate of their country. Loriot and his followers consider that such an attitude will prevent the conclusion of hostilities; they, therefore, demanded status quo ante bellum in the case of Alsace-Lorraine. The Minority Socialists intend to lay a charge against the majority at the Stockholm Conference of having betrayed "the fundamental principles of class enmity and of independent opposition to the middle classes."

The reasons given by the minority for their decision to participate in the Stockholm Conference are, says the Temps: (1) that the time has come to speak of peace in the name of the vital interests of peoples. (2) That it is necessary to restore the international to its rightful activities, more especially as the principal condition of the renewal of relations with German Socialism has been fulfilled in the formation of a new Socialist Party (Haase-Ledebour-Bernstein) and by the proclamation of the Gotha Congress. (3) It is necessary to examine the applications of the Socialist tenet affirming the right of peoples to dispose of their fate.

Whether high value stamps should be included in a collection is a query frequently asked by a young philatelist. This, of course, does not refer to mint specimens, or to the intrinsic value or status. It is a question not easily answered off hand. Various side issues present themselves, such as whether fiscally used specimens are to be taken in lieu of those which have served postal uses. It will be argued, of course, that a collection of postage stamps should include postally used specimens only; but there are exceptional cases. Take the early Rhodesian £10 stamp. A nice clean copy of this, with black cancellation, used fiscally, may be obtained for eighteenpence, whereas few collectors have ever seen a postally used specimen. Are we to leave the space for the £10 blank in our collecting books—or fill the gap as proposed?

The latter course appears to be the more feasible proceeding, and by adopting it the collector will not in any way depreciate the value or appearance of his collection. This, of course, is an exceptional case, and I would advise the collector to take only postally used high values for his collection, exception to this rule, however, being made when such specimens are well high impossible to obtain. A few notes with reference to the high values may then be of some help to the collector.

Several countries have ceased to issue those high-value stamps, which are but seldom used for postal purposes—notably the United States and Great Britain. The English pound stamps were used principally for letters and circulars posted in bulk, and also on foreign cables. A large number of the King Edward pound stamps were used in connection with imports in parcels from the Channel Islands, and in this way these stamps began to appear on the market in hitherto undreamed-of quantities. These stamps bore the ordinary Guernsey or Jersey postmarks, and, although the stamp dealer rates such specimens as inferior to copies bearing other postal cancellations, it is but a hair-splitting practice, raising again one of the many controversies surrounding the collecting of high values. The first English pound stamp made its appearance over 30 years ago—to be exact, on Sept. 25, 1875, and was produced by Messrs. de la Rue & Co. It was a large rectangular stamp, brown lilac in color, and showed the familiar portrait bust of Queen Victoria, within an octagonal frame. It was surface printed in sheets of 80, grouped in four panes of 20, and the paper used bore a large Maltese cross watermark—one on each stamp. This stamp appears to be comparatively plentiful in used condition; but in the mint state is hard to get, a specimen always raising keen competition in the sale room. The £1 stamp is catalogued at 70s. used. Later the stamps appeared on paper watermarked with an anchor, a change which necessitated a reconstruction of the plate. The next £1 stamp was the long variety, on paper watermarked with the three imperial crowns, and of brown violet color as before. In 1891 the color was changed to green, and this color was adopted in consequence of the many forgeries of the stamp which had been produced from time to time. The Edwardian £1, too, was green, and this, too, was forged. The Georgian £1, the production of which has been stopped, was engraved

PROGRESS MADE
ON FISH QUESTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—According to a statement in the House of Commons recently by the Minister of Marine, the Hon. J. D. Hazen, the many long-standing differences between the United States and Canada in regard to fishery questions are on their way to a settlement. One of the objects aimed at is the removal of the handicap under which Canadian fishermen labor in getting their fish on the markets of New York, Boston and other American cities. At the present time, Mr. Hazen explained, there is no duty on fish entering the United States, but Canadian fishermen after selling their catch in American ports, can not clear again directly for the fishing banks.

HORSE SHOW PLAN DROPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—The president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has made known his appreciation of the action taken by the promoters of the Richmond Royal Horse Show in abandoning all idea of holding the show this year. This decision, which involves a considerable financial loss, has been taken in order to decrease the consumption of corn which should, at the present time, be as far as possible, reserved for human food.

BRONZE MEDAL AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—King George, on the recommendation of the president of the Board of Trade, has awarded the bronze medal for gallantry in saving of life at sea to John James Brandon, petty officer, H. M. coast guard, Peterhead, in recognition of his services at the wreck of the steam trawler Decade of Aberdeen on Jan. 21, near Peterhead.

SOUTH RECLAIMS
GREAT TRACTS

Score of Companies at Work Near New Orleans—Twenty Million Acres of Rich Land in Mississippi Valley Swamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Thousands of acres of swamp lands in the Carolinas, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana are being drained of stagnant waters that have long made them seemingly useless, and converted into plantations, groves and orchards.

According to the United States Geological Survey, there are 80,000,000 acres of good land in the United States which is more or less covered with water. Most of this land lies in the South, where vast drainage projects are under way. There are nearly 25 companies at work draining swamps not far from New Orleans, and some of the swamp tracts there cover upward of 250,000 acres. Land-owners have joined in organizations, issued bonds and raised funds for preparing the ground, digging ditches and installing pumping plants. In Louisiana the plans must first be approved by the State engineer, and it is provided the interest on bonds shall be paid by an annual drainage tax, which at most is no more than \$3 per acre per annum, while the cost of keeping the land drained amounts to less than 75 cents per acre per annum. Drainage pumps are operated about 30 days each year.

The Mississippi Valley swamps contain 20,000,000 acres of rich soil which the great river, depositing about 400,000,000 tons of sediment each year, has carried down. This soil, according to Herman E. Baer, a soil chemist of the University of Illinois, contains enough plant food to produce a thousand crops of corn at 50 bushels to the acre without artificial fertilization. No less fertile than the Louisiana land is that in Florida swamps, and reclamation is under way at many places in that State.

Estimates as to the farming possibilities of these reclaimed tracts vary, but it is certain that the South will come to be more and more that part of the United States which supplies foodstuffs other than the hard grains, and in this classification will be not only vegetables but fruits of all kinds.

HIGH VALUE STAMPS

Whether high value stamps should be included in a collection is a query frequently asked by a young philatelist. This, of course, does not refer to mint specimens, or to the intrinsic value or status. It is a question not easily answered off hand. Various side issues present themselves, such as whether fiscally used specimens are to be taken in lieu of those which have served postal uses. It will be argued, of course, that a collection of postage stamps should include postally used specimens only; but there are exceptional cases. Take the early Rhodesian £10 stamp. A nice clean copy of this, with black cancellation, used fiscally, may be obtained for eighteenpence, whereas few collectors have ever seen a postally used specimen. Are we to leave the space for the £10 blank in our collecting books—or fill the gap as proposed?

The latter course appears to be the more feasible proceeding, and by adopting it the collector will not in any way depreciate the value or appearance of his collection. This, of course, is an exceptional case, and I would advise the collector to take only postally used high values for his collection, exception to this rule, however, being made when such specimens are well high impossible to obtain. A few notes with reference to the high values may then be of some help to the collector.

Several countries have ceased to issue those high-value stamps, which are but seldom used for postal purposes—notably the United States and Great Britain. The English pound stamps were used principally for letters and circulars posted in bulk, and also on foreign cables. A large number of the King Edward pound stamps were used in connection with imports in parcels from the Channel Islands, and in this way these stamps began to appear on the market in hitherto undreamed-of quantities. These stamps bore the ordinary Guernsey or Jersey postmarks, and, although the stamp dealer rates such specimens as inferior to copies bearing other postal cancellations, it is but a hair-splitting practice, raising again one of the many controversies surrounding the collecting of high values. The first English pound stamp made its appearance over 30 years ago—to be exact, on Sept. 25, 1875, and was produced by Messrs. de la Rue & Co. It was a large rectangular stamp, brown lilac in color, and showed the familiar portrait bust of Queen Victoria, within an octagonal frame. It was surface printed in sheets of 80, grouped in four panes of 20, and the paper used bore a large Maltese cross watermark—one on each stamp. This stamp appears to be comparatively plentiful in used condition; but in the mint state is hard to get, a specimen always raising keen competition in the sale room. The £1 stamp is catalogued at 70s. used. Later the stamps appeared on paper watermarked with an anchor, a change which necessitated a reconstruction of the plate. The next £1 stamp was the long variety, on paper watermarked with the three imperial crowns, and of brown violet color as before. In 1891 the color was changed to green, and this color was adopted in consequence of the many forgeries of the stamp which had been produced from time to time. The Edwardian £1, too, was green, and this, too, was forged. The Georgian £1, the production of which has been stopped, was engraved

DESTINATION OF
COTTON SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As the result of an investigation conducted by a special committee, of the ultimate destination of cotton shipments from this country to neutral nations, the board of government of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers has adopted resolutions urging that no cotton goods, cotton, or products of cotton be shipped to any neutral or allied nation without positive assurance to the Government by responsible parties, before clearance papers are issued, that such goods are for home consumption and will not pass into the hands of the enemy.

The secretary of the association has been instructed to bring this subject to the attention of the Government and to offer the services of the association and its members in the accomplishment of the object of the resolution. Officials of the association believe that the Government should at once take control of cotton shipments, and that such a step three years ago might have materially shortened the war.

LODGE CHAMPION
FOR GOETHALS

Senator Stands up for Manager of Emergency Fleet Corporation When Shipping Budget Is Taken Under Discussion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Allegations that members of the Federal Shipping Board have attempted to use Congress as an instrumentality for driving Major-General Goethals from his position as general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the Administration organization which is engineering the construction of vessels for carrying supplies to the Allies in Europe, stirred the capital Wednesday afternoon. The charges were preferred by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, in the Senate, while Senator Smith of Michigan charged that the Federal board had exhibited lack of capacity for their all-important task.

Majority Leader Martin called up in the Senate the conference report on the \$3,250,000,000 war budget for the Army and Navy, which contains an authorization of \$750,000,000 for emergency shipping. After the secretary of the Senate had read the provisions relating to the ship program, Senator Lodge interrupted him and said: "As I understand the reading of the conference report, the manager of the shipping corporation is abolished."

Senator Martin, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, denied the statement with emphasis.

Senator Lodge retorted: "In the bill, as the Senator presented it here, there was a recognition of the office of manager of the shipping corporation. I had supposed it had been left out, so that General Goethals might be left out later."

In explanation, Senator Martin said that the original Senate amendment had mentioned General Goethals, but that the House had stricken the provision out of the bill.

"The other house took that clause out," declared Senator Lodge. "I do not know how true the rumor was, but it was rumored that it was taken out on the representations of the Shipping Board."

At this point Senator Smith of Michigan interrupted, and said, with reference to the Shipping Board: "They have appeared before our Committee on Commerce over and over again. If they have much capacity, they have yet to demonstrate it; but General Goethals needs no demonstration of his capacity."

Continuing, Senator Lodge declared: "The House change gives the opportunity to the Shipping Board to drive General Goethals from office which they did not have before."

"The Senator is mistaken," shouted Senator Martin.

"The reason why I called attention to it," said Senator Lodge, "was the disappearance of the name of the office which the general holds; and I know—it came to me no later than yesterday—that there is an effort on foot to drive him from office. I know that I was shown a letter that it was proposed to send, and that may have been sent to every member of the Senate and of the House, the object of which was to have Congress investigate General Goethals and ask why more has not been done and why he did not favor wooden ships, the purpose being plainly to drive him from office. That," he added, "would be a disaster."

At the conclusion of this colloquy, the Senate agreed to the conference report. The war budget, the largest appropriation bill ever passed by Congress, now goes to the President for signature. It contains authorization for the Government to acquire the Jamestown Exposition site for a naval training station. It was the controversy over this proposition that so long delayed final passage of the bill.

CONVENTIONS URGED
DURING WAR PERIOD

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NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a letter to President Wilson the Merchants' Association protests against the movement to postpone conventions because of the war. In its judgment this is a false idea of economy, the application of which would be harmful rather than beneficial both to the Government and to the Nation's business. Such gatherings, it believes, should be encouraged, because failure to hold them is likely to create a false impression, to stimulate a lack of business confidence and to discourage mutual cooperation which is so necessary under existing circumstances.

"Conventions and gatherings of different trades and industries," says the association, "afford an exceptional opportunity on the part of business men composing them to study the effect of the war upon industries, so that they may be best equipped to serve the needs of the Government and to serve the normal business of the country."

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NEW BUILDINGS
FOR ARSENAL

Watertown Plant to Be Enlarged by Additional Structures to Be Erected at Once at Cost of More Than \$870,000

Contracts have been awarded for the construction of seven new buildings at the Watertown Arsenal, estimated to cost more than \$870,000, and the work will begin next Monday.

Lieut.-Col. Tracy C. Dickson, U. S. A., Ordnance Department, commanding officer of the reservation, awarded the work to a Boston firm of contractors.

Funds for these improvements and alterations were appropriated by the last Congress and for several months the engineering and architectural forces at the establishment have been engaged in preparing the working plans and specifications.

These improvements include the construction of an erecting shop, tunnel and coal conveying apparatus, alterations and additions to the blacksmith and projectile shops, power house and coal pocket.

The erecting shop, which is to be constructed at the extreme northwest corner of the Arsenal grounds, will be 300 feet long and 156 feet wide of brick and steel, and will be one story high.

Reconstruction of the blacksmith shop is planned. This will include a new hall for the office of the chief of the division, lockers and a large washroom for the workmen, and the raising of a portion of the roof over the building about 13 feet over the 800 tons forcing press and the 6000 pounds steam hammer in order to install a 10-ton heavy forcing traveling crane, with a 51-foot span.

An addition to the west side of the projectile shop for about 30 feet is also to be made, as well as an extension of the northern side. Increase in the orders for the heavier type and more of the sea-coast gun carriages and projectiles, is said to be one of the reasons that the Ordnance Department of the United States Army is making these extensive alterations at the arsenal.

Slight alterations are also to be made at the power plant which furnishes heat, light and power to the arsenal. An addition to the present building will be built in order to install a 750 kilowatt steam condensing generator, and also a 50 kilowatt steam turbine in addition to the existing units which consist of a 300 kilowatt condensing steam turbine and a 250 kilowatt generator.

The coal pocket of the military reservation is to be extended and its present capacity will be about doubled.

A small tunnel, 5 by 7 feet, will be constructed from the basement of the power plant through the reconstructed projectile shop to the new erecting shop. This small underground passage will contain the steam pipes for heating, electric light cables and the compressed air pipes for the present and future use at the arsenal.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS IRREGULAR

Industrials Continue Most Prominent in the Trading, With Steel Issues Leading—Shoe Common Is a Local Feature

Unevenness marked the early New York stock list today. The tone of the market was fairly strong on account of a number of substantial gains, but prices were rather wobbly. Some of the advances were practically wiped out, but in other cases they were increased. Sugar was weak, and Pressed Steel Car was off a point, but Delaware and Hudson was decidedly strong. Inspiration was up a point at one time, but receded half this amount. Lackawanna Steel opened 1½ points higher than yesterday's closing and then dropped a point. National Conduit was traded in on the big board for the first time this morning. Steel common did nothing spectacular.

United Shoe Machinery issues, particularly the common, were features of the first few minutes of dealing on the Boston stock exchange. The common was up 2½ points before it reacted 1½ points from the best. The preferred gained nearly a point. Otherwise the local list was about firm.

The New York market was decidedly mixed late in the first half hour. Shoe common went off another half point in Boston.

Price movements continued erratic and perfunctory throughout the forenoon. At midday good net gains were recorded by U. S. Steel, Nova Scotia Steel, Superior Steel, Lackawanna Steel, Bethlehem Steel and Bethlehem Steel "B." Pittsburgh Coal common and preferred, Union Pacific Railroad, Studebaker and National Conduit also recorded good net gains. Delaware and Hudson continued to move very unevenly. After opening up a point at 109½ it receded to 109 and then advanced more than 2 points. The low priced rails again came into favor and advanced briskly.

United Shoe Machinery, after opening up 1½ in Boston at 56½, advanced to 57½. It reacted to 55½ and then advanced above 56. Edison Electric was up 3 points at 188. Gulf opened up ¼ at 115½ and declined more than a point. Island Creek Coal was in moderate demand.

Another upturn took place in the early afternoon. U. S. Steel became more active and much stronger. Nova Scotia Steel made a further good gain. The motor stocks also were higher. Local stocks were quiet but the tone was firmer at the beginning of the last hour.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Trading in naval stores is hampered by car shortage and delays in transportation, and supplies are inadequate for the demand. Leading dealers are quoting turpentine on the basis of 48 cents per gallon, says the New York Commercial.

Rosins—Trading for rosins is quiet and common strained is quoted on the basis of \$6.25 per barrel. These quotations are on graded rosins per barrel, ex yard New York: Graded B C \$6.25, D \$6.30, E \$6.40, F \$6.45, G \$6.50, H \$6.55, I \$6.60, J \$6.65, K \$6.70, L \$6.75, M \$6.80, N \$6.85, O \$6.90, P \$6.95, Q \$7.00, R \$7.05, S \$7.10, T \$7.15, U \$7.20, V \$7.25, W \$7.30, X \$7.35, Y \$7.40, Z \$7.45. Tar and Pitch—Supplies are very scarce in local markets, and coastwise shipments are light. Kiln dried grades, offered at \$11 per barrel, and red tart, which is very scarce, is named at \$12. Finest grades of pine pitch are quoted at \$4.75 per barrel, while other grades of pine pitch are offered at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per barrel.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Wednesday's naval stores market: Spirits of turpentine firm; regulars at 39½ cents per gallon; sales, 192 casks. Rosin market firm. Prices: WW \$6.60, WG \$6.50, H \$6.40, M \$6.10, K \$5.90, I \$5.90, J \$5.85, G \$5.80, F \$5.75, E \$5.70, D \$5.70, B \$5.50. Sales 561 casks.

COTTON CONSUMPTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Census Bureau reports 615,171 bales of lint cotton consumed in the United States during May, compared with 553,303 in April and 575,566 in May, 1916. Total consumption to date, Aug. 1, 1916, to May 31, 1917, amounts to 5,684,570 bales compared with 5,337,488 bales last year.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
Fair tonight and Friday; probably preceded by local storms this afternoon, fresh south to west winds.

For Southern New England: Thunder showers this afternoon; fair tonight and Friday.
For Northern New England: Fair tonight, except showers in Maine; cooler in Vermont and New Hampshire; warmer in Southeastern Maine tonight; Friday fair.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 65.0; 10 a. m. 65.0; 12 noon 65.0; 2 p. m. 65.0; 4 p. m. 65.0; 6 p. m. 65.0; 8 p. m. 65.0; 10 p. m. 65.0; 12 midnight 65.0.

IN OTHER CITIES

24-hour record—47.0; High water, 7.22; Low water, 7.07; p. m. Length of day, 15:15; Moon rises, 12:33 a. m. LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:32 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	6 1/2	6 1/2	6	6
Alaska Ju.	5	5	5	5
Allis-Chalmers	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29
Am Ag Chem	93	93	93	93
Am B Sugar	96	96 1/2	95 1/2	96
Am Can	51	51	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Can pf.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am Car Fr.	75	76	73 1/2	74
Am H & L	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am H & L pf.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64	64
Am Ice Sec.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am Linseed	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am Loco	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Am Loco pf.	105	105	105	105
Am Smelt	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am Sugar	120 1/2	120 1/2	120	120 1/2
Am Sugar pf.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Am Steel Fr.	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Am Woolen	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57
Am Wool pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Writ pf.	45	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Zinc	33	33	33	33
Anaconda	85 1/2	86 1/2	85	85 1/2
Atchafalpa	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	97	97	97	97
At Coast Li.	113	113	113	113
At Gulf	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
At Gulf pf.	62	62	62	62
Bald Loach	67 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Balt & Ohio	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Beth Steel	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
Beth Steel B.	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
BFGoodrich	52	52 1/2	52	52 1/2
Brook R T	60	60 1/2	60	60 1/2
Bruna Term	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Burns Bros.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Butte & Sup.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Cal Pack Corp	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Cal Petrol	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Can Pacific	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Ct Leather	99	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Cerro de Pasco	36 1/2	37	36	36
Chan Motor	91	92	91	92
Ches & Ohio	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
CM & St Paul	76	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
CM & St Paul pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Chl R & Pao	53 1/2	54	53 1/2	54
Chl R & Pao pf.	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 2d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 3d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 4d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 5d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 6d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 7d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 8d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 9d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 10d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 11d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 12d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 13d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 14d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 15d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 16d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 17d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 18d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 19d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 20d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 21d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 22d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 23d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 24d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 25d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 26d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 27d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 28d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 29d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 30d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 31d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 32d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 33d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 34d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 35d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 36d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 37d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 38d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 39d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 40d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 41d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 42d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 43d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 44d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 45d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 46d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 47d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 48d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 49d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 50d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 51d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 52d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 53d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 54d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 55d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 56d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 57d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 58d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 59d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 60d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 61d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 62d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 63d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 64d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 65d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 66d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 67d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 68d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 69d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 70d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 71d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 72d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 73d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 74d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 75d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 76d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 77d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 78d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 79d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 80d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 81d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 82d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 83d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 84d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 85d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 86d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 87d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 88d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 89d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 90d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 91d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 92d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 93d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 94d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 95d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 96d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 97d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 98d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 99d	46	46	46	46
Chl R & Pao 100d	46	46	46	46

Pullman.....145 145 145 145 145
Qeksilver pf.....14 14 14 14 14
Ray Con.....30 30 30 30 30
Reading.....99 100 98 98 98
Repub I & S.....92 93 92 92 92
Rep I & S pf.....105 105 105 105 105
Royal Dutch.....65 65 64 64 64
Savage Arms.....88 88 88 88 88
Saxon Motor.....40 40 39 39 39
Shaf Ari.....27 27 27 27 27
Sinclair Oil.....54 54 54 54 54
Sloss Shf.....61 61 60 60 61
So Pacific.....94 95 94 94 94
So P R S.....203 207 205 207 207
So Ry.....28 28 27 27 28
So Ry pf.....57 57 57 57 57
St L & S F.....18 18 18 18 18
Studebaker.....82 84 84 84 82
Superior Steel.....48 48 48 48 48
Tepu Con pf.....16 16 16 16 16
Texas Cos.....217 217 217 217 217
Texas Pac.....16 16 16 16 16
Third Ave.....20 20 20 20 20
T & W Forging.....46 46 46 46 46
T C R T.....89 89 89 89 89
Underwood.....98 98 98 98 98
Union B & P New.....94 94 94 94 94
Union Pac.....138 139 137 138 138
Un Alloy Steel.....47 47 46 46 47
United Fruit.....136 136 135 135 136
Un Paper Board.....30 30 30 30 30
Un Rys S F.....6 6 6 6 6
Un Rys S F pf.....15 15 15 15 15
USCI Ppf.....56 56 56 56 56
US Realty.....16 16 16 16 16
US Rubber.....61 62 61 61 61
US S & R.....62 62 61 61 61
US Steel.....134 134 132 132 134
US Steel pf.....117 117 117 117 117
Utah Copper.....116 117 116 116 116
Utah Se.....20 20 20 20 20
V C Chem.....44 44 43 43 43
V C & C.....68 68 68 68 68
Wabash.....12 12 12 12 12
Wabash pf.....50 50 50 50 50
Wabash B.....26 26 26 26 26
W Maryland.....20 20 20 20 20
West Pac pf.....46 46 46 46 46
West Union.....93 94 93 94 94
Westinghouse.....53 53 52 52 53
W & L E.....14 14 14 14 14
W & L E pf.....32 32 32 32 32
Willys-Over.....29 29 29 29 29
W O pf.....94 94 94 94 94
White Motor.....8 8 8 8 8
Wilson Co.....72 74 72 72 73
Wor Pump.....34 34 34 34 34
Wor P pf.....58 58 58 58 58

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska	6 1/2	6 1/2	6	6
Allouez	62 1/2	63	62 1/2	63
Am Ag Ch	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Am Ag Ch pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Amosk	91	91	90	90
Am Sugar	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Am Sugar pf.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am Tel	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
A T & T 2d	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am Wool pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Zinc	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Anaconda	85 1/2	86 1/2	85	85 1/2
Ariz Con	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
At Gulf	62	62	62	62
Boston & Ma.	30	30	30	30

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

ROCK ISLAND
ROAD OUTLOOK

Property Out of Receivership
With Bright Prospects in
Practically Every Phase—Its
Securities Now in Favor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway has come back to its own. It has been in receivership for 26 months, and has come out of this thoroughly ready to hold its place in the competitive race in the middle West.

There is good reason for this transformation. Credit for successful operation in years of receivership belongs to Jacob M. Dickinson, who surrounded himself with expert railroad men, and who applied sound business methods to management. Credit also belongs to a small coterie of enthusiasts, who did much to save the remnants of Rock Island's credit. Nathan L. Amster of Boston led this group of optimists, and Mr. Amster now finds his reward after years of work.

Students of values will see the opportunities offered by this property, a property which was tumbled into receivership overnight, and which, under capable management, would never have been humbled. The Rock Island is not the shell of a ruin. It is a growing railroad, and it has a right to bid for the credit accorded to many other roads earning less and having less favorable prospects.

The new opportunities must be uncovered in the stocks and bonds of Rock Island as reorganized. Underlying and direct mortgages were untouched in the reorganization, but all the bonds experienced declines which may now be made up. The reorganization was simple. Instead of interest charges of \$12,277,096, as under the former company, the reorganized company will have interest charges of \$10,222,696.

It is not only this decrease of more than \$2,000,000 in interest charges that makes for new opportunities in Rock Island securities. Business has greatly improved. The road is in better physical condition and it has more and better equipment. In 1916 alone the receiver spent more than \$5,000,000 on the property. This year another \$15,000,000 will be available, and within a few years the road should be enriched to extent of at least \$30,000,000 in improvements.

Estimates have been made of Rock Island's earnings for 1917 which range between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000 before deducting fixed charges. In an analysis of the Rock Island prepared by Rutter & Ream, members of New York stock exchange, the estimate of total income for 1917, based on the official figures for the nine months ended March 31, are placed at \$22,000,000. This would appear to be conservative. On this basis, after allowing \$15,000,000 for all charges, the two classes of preferred stock would earn 17 per cent and there would be available 7 per cent for the common stock after payment of dividends on both classes of preferred.

Both classes of preferred stock are entitled to 5 per cent cumulative dividends beginning July 1, 1917. The preferred A is limited to 7 per cent and the preferred B is limited to 6 per cent. As indicated at the present time, there is reason for believing that the two classes of preferred may get their full dividends of 7 per cent and 6 per cent respectively in 1918. These stocks, in addition to their investment value, are attracting a speculative following.

Compilation prepared by Rutter & Ream takes cognizance of the operating ratio of 36.1 per cent established in 1916, which compares with 39.6 per cent in 1915 and 41.4 per cent in 1914. It also takes account of a saving in equipment hire of about \$1,000,000 and of other economies instituted by Receiver Dickinson. Calculations are based on Rock Island's new capitalization and its 1916 operating ratio, and they indicate that road would have shown a surplus of nearly \$4,000,000 in 1915, rather than a deficit of \$734,000, as reported. There would have been no receivership if present-day efficiency had been applied in the management of the property. Compilation follows:

	Years ended June 30	1917	1916
Operating revenue	\$84,775,000	\$75,346,967	
Operating expenses	59,775,000	54,543,132	
Net operating revenue	25,000,000	20,803,835	
Taxes	4,000,000	3,598,108	
Other income	20,000,000	17,204,726	
Other expenses	1,500,000	1,406,842	
Total income	22,000,000	18,611,608	
Fixed charges	13,500,000	13,550,000	
Balance	8,500,000	5,061,608	
Earnings on pref. stk.	17%	10.2%	
Earnings on com. stk.	7%	2.4%	

It is true that general mortgage and the refunding mortgage of the Rock Island, which limit new financing under these issues annually to an aggregate of \$5,000,000, have not been changed in the reorganization. This is regarded as a mistake in some quarters. It stands to reason, however, that a system which can earn more than \$30,000,000 a year and earn \$20,000,000 of net, and which has fixed charges of \$13,500,000, should be able to finance to a considerable extent out of earnings.

In one respect Rock Island is not yet out of the woods. The Kendrick report called for total expenditures of more than \$32,000,000, and so far only a little more than \$5,000,000 of this amount has been expended. Reorganization plan will provide for about \$15,000,000 additional, leaving \$12,000,000 to be raised in future. The railroad needs more heavy rails—only 600 miles out of the 8000 are now laid with 100-pound rails—and it needs more ballast. Grades must also be reduced to allow closer competition

with Atchafalaya & Burlington. These problems are under consideration by a management which has been selected with care. If all of the present plans for improvement are carried out, the Rock Island, it is estimated, will save \$10,000,000 a year in operation at end of five years.

Figures recently submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission by Mr. Dickinson indicate that added expenses of Rock Island in 1917, compared with 1916, would amount to \$8,623,000, inclusive of \$1,133,000 for the Adams Act. A 15 per cent increase in freight rates, it was estimated, would add \$7,859,000 in revenues, thus leaving a shortage for the year of \$724,000.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 14

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—Morton Samuels and B. M. Roderick of W. Samuels & Co.; Tour. Baltimore—S. Kalkor; U. S. Chicago—H. C. Dovenmuelle of H. C. Dovenmuelle & Co.; Copley-Plaza. Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex. Cienfuegos, Cuba—Y. Vasquez; U. S. Dallas, Tex.—B. Aronoff; Essex. Havana—F. P. Valdez and M. Mallo of Fernandez Valdez & Co.; U. S. Havana—Francisco Turro of F. Turro & Co.; Thon. Havana—Ramon Abadin; U. S. Kansas City, Mo.—S. O. Barton of McElwain, Barton Shoe Co.; Tour. Manila, P. I.—John De Grath of United States Shoe Co.; Adams. New York—J. J. Connelly of National Clock and Suit House; Essex. New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex. New York—W. J. Kennedy of Morse & Rogers; 33 Bedford St. New York—W. J. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St. Petersburg, Va.—Aug. Wright and W. A. Ruffin of Aug. Wright Shoe Co.; U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—George F. Grieb of Grieb & Sons; Essex. Philadelphia—L. Weinstein of L. Weinstein & Co.; U. S. Pittsburgh—E. A. Tobey of Kauffman Bros.; U. S. Porto Rico—J. B. Alvarez; U. S. Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Snow Shoe Co.; Tour. San Francisco, Cal.—Isaac Gardiner; U. S. San Juan, P. R.—John Arzate; U. S. St. Louis—A. Hart of Hart Shoe Co.; U. S. Wilmington, N. C.—W. A. French and L. H. Burnett of Geo. R. French & Son; Avery.

LEATHER BUYERS
Buenos Aires, Argentina—Senor Gonzalez, leather merchant; 641 Atlantic Ave.; Essex.

New York—J. J. Connelly of National Clock & Suit House; Essex. St. Louis—H. W. Bergmann of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.
(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

FINANCIAL NOTES

Federal Farm Bank serving districts of New York, New Jersey and New England has loaned \$284,388,000 on farm mortgages, New York leading in number of mortgaged farms.

Further fall of German mark to 67.5 francs for 100 marks at Bernese, Switzerland, marked abdication of King Constantine of Greece. This means a loss of 44 per cent on the exchange rate. Aggregate loss on Austrian krona now reaches 60 per cent.

H. L. Gwalter & Co., New York, says: The tone of the local raw silk market has noticeably improved during the past week, and there is an active business doing in spot silk and early deliveries at rapidly advancing prices, stimulated by an extraordinary paucity of stocks both here and on the primary markets abroad. At the same time there is more interest shown by large buyers in forward contracts for deliveries extending well into next fall both in Japan and China silks and all indications point to an active business being anticipated in the silk industry during the balance of the year.

UNLISTED STOCKS
Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

New England (Northern)		
Bid	Asked	
Amoskeag	69	
do pf	91	95
Androscegin	190	
Appleton	200	
Arlington Mills	114	116
Bates	325	
Berkshire Cotton Mfg.	192 1/2	
Bigelow-Hartford	101	
do pf	101	105
Boot Mills	78	81
Boston Duck	1300	
Cabot Mfg.	120	125
Dwight & Suffolk	180	
Edmund Mills pf	92 1/2	95
Everett Mills	124	127
Farr Alpaca	172	178
Great Falls Mfg.	201	203
Hamill Mfg.	95	98
Harmony Mills pf	95	98
Hill	77	82
Lancaster Mills	82 1/2	87 1/2
Lawrence Mfg.	120	
Lockwood	108	
Lyman Mills	133	
Mass Cotton Mills	127 1/2	130
Merrimack Mfg. Co.	60	
do pf	80	
Nashua Mfg.	800	820
Naukeag Steam Cotton Co	180	191
Otis	2750	
Pacific Mills	139	141
Pennell Mfg. Co.	200	
Salmon Falls	62 1/2	
do pf	102 1/2	
Thorndike	1300	
Tremont & Suffolk	138	
Waltham Bleachery	115	
York Mfg. Co.	120	

Southern Mills		
Bid	Asked	
Brookside Mills	160	
Laurens Cotton Mills	155	160
Mass Mills in Ga.	102	99
Pacolet Mfg. Co. pf	100	
West Point Mfg. Co.	175	

*Taxable in Massachusetts.

STEEL BUYING
LOOKING TOWARD
SHIP BUILDING

Many Concerns Purchasing Material for Extension to Plants—Other Equipment Sought

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ten shipbuilding companies in United States and Canada are actively buying structural steel for plant extensions and are placing contracts for machine shop and power equipment. Fabricating shops have inquiries for about 70,000 tons from ship yards running from 1500 to 10,000 tons each. Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation, recently organized with capital stock of \$200,000, will require at least 10,000 tons of steel for ways and shops on Delaware River. Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company after placing orders for shop equipment and steel for one shop is on the point of closing a contract for 8000 tons for additional ways and other improvements. Baltimore Drydock & Shipbuilding Company has placed orders for a number of locomotive cranes to man additional ways and is about to close a contract for 3000 tons of steel for shops and is negotiating for better working machine tools.

Chester Shipbuilding Company and New Jersey Shipbuilding Company at Gloucester have put out inquiries for machinery. Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Company and Pusey & Jones of Wilmington, Del., have come into the market for shop equipment, and the Traylor Engineering & Manufacturing Company has put out a list of tools required for a new shipyard to be constructed at Cornwall, Pa. Another new shipbuilding yard at New Orleans has put out an inquiry for machinery and structural steel.

Terry Shipbuilding Corporation, that has just secured a contract for 20 composite boats of 2500 tons each from the Emergency Fleet Corporation, requires about 7000 tons of structural steel for ways and shops to be constructed on the Savannah River, near Savannah, Ga. The Terry Corporation is also placing orders for shop equipment for plant on Newark Bay as well as for the one in Georgia. The contract price for the 20 steel boats to be built at Savannah is said to be \$10,000,000.

The Downey Shipbuilding Company requires 6000 tons structural shapes for six ways to be built on Staten Island; the steel is to be fabricated at the Milliken plant recently acquired and the engines required for the boats which the company expects to build for the Government will come from Providence Engine Company which was recently purchased by Wallace Downey and associates.

There was no necessity for the American interests to part with their holdings for several years, consent being given only because they were liberal enough to appreciate the motives prompting the British company's request.

BIG RISE IN
COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—On top of the rise in cotton prices of roundly \$10 a bale in two days came a fresh wave of buying Wednesday which pushed prices to fresh high levels. July contracts sold 25.25, October at 24.72 and March at 25.12.

The market was exceedingly excited and a break soon occurred which brought prices down 20 to 35 points from these peaks. But support was at once accorded the market and prices returned to a middle ground at noon. Prices are now at the highest figure since 1871 and have risen 11 cents a pound from the low prices of 1917 and compare with a price between 5 and 6 cents a pound which the staple brought during the period the exchange was closed after the commencement of hostilities in 1914.

During the last two weeks the price has advanced 300 points, and most of the buying has been for the trade. Speculation has declined as the market has advanced. In the first place, margin demands are naturally very large, and the professionals have been afraid to bid, and equally timid about selling; but, if anything, recently they have espoused the selling side.

Following table gives the low price at which cotton options sold so far this season, also the recent high and the advance over the season low:

	Season's Advance	Recent High
July	12.28	25.36
August	10.41	25.01
October	11.35	25.00
December	11.34	25.13
January	9.57	25.15
March	8.61	25.28
May	5.90	25.00

STEEL STOCK RISE
DUE TO DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Resumption of trading in Steel common on an enormous scale is largely based on interim dividend of 1 per cent and assurances of a dividend in the second quarter similar to that in the first quarter.

In view of the large earnings of United States Steel and the tendency of profits to continue upward, many shareholders expect to receive liberal payments in the form of extra dividends this year. There has been a great deal of buying of Steel common by interests identified with United States Steel who are familiar with present operations and prospects for the last half of the year.

Conservative men believe that the surplus available for the common in the current year will be at least \$400,000,000, equal to \$80 a share, compared with \$48.50 a share last year. Estimates of earnings for the current quarter range around \$130,000,000, compared with \$113,121,015 in the first quarter. Earnings in the last half are likely to exceed earnings in the first half. It is believed United States Steel will use a large percentage of its huge cash surplus to buy its own bonds.

WESTINGHOUSE
CONTROL CHANGE

British Concern Now in Hands of Group of English Capitalists—Passing of Control From U. S. Expected to Prove Benefit

LONDON, England—By a resolution of the shareholders control of the British Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company has passed from the Metropolitan Electric & Finance Company, a group of British capitalists representing the Metropolitan Electric & Finance Company. Formal documents relating to the transactions with the American company await completion.

According to the chairman of the British company, J. Anndh Bryce, M. P., the deal was made as a result of the policy of British industry of becoming independent of foreign capital control. The directors became convinced that the business might be unfavorably affected if control of the company remained in America, and it is believed that the transferring of control to England will benefit the company in every way.

The sole object of the proposal, which originated on the European side, was the transfer of control from America to Great Britain. The American company, however, made it a condition in the option to purchase that a holding company, about to be formed, should acquire 110,000 shares in the British company, to be deposited, along with the holdings of the latter company, in the hands of the trustees for the first lien bonds as security for the payment of these bonds. These shares represent collateral security to the American company, but to the British company they represent \$1,100,000 cash.

The interest which the American company will receive under the new arrangement will be the exact equivalent of the present return from the British Westinghouse, on the basis of the letter paying 7 1/2 per cent on the preference stock. So far from being grasping, the American company was even generous in its demands. The price fixed showed a loss of nearly \$2,000,000 on the original American cash investment.

There was no necessity for the American interests to part with their holdings for several years, consent being given only because they were liberal enough to appreciate the motives prompting the British company's request.

In return for making itself responsible for \$10,000,000, the holding company stipulated that it should hold a three-fourths voting power in the British company. To furnish this power, it is proposed that the British Westinghouse shall issue to the holding company, in return for \$125,000 cash, 500,000 deferred shares of 1 shilling each. This stock, together with the other securities which the holding company takes over, will give it the requisite majority.

Answering the criticism of shareholders that they are being handed over lock, stock and barrel in a way which will deprive them of any voice in the company's affairs, the chairman said that although the directors didn't consider the terms highly favorable, they felt, on the whole, that the proposition was a good one.

The shareholders passed the necessary resolution increasing the capital with only one dissenting.

STEEL SCRAP HAS
A BIG DEMAND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Steel companies have continued to scour the country for heavy steel melting scrap, and have further excited market by competitive purchases in various districts. Heavy steel has sold as high as \$42.50 per ton, delivered at Pittsburgh, and another sensational rise of \$2.50 per ton over extraordinary prices paid a week ago.

Demand for steel-making pig iron apparently has been increased by rise to epoch-making high prices with sales of upward of 50,000 tons of basic iron between \$47 and \$50 per ton.

An eastern Pennsylvania company has sold several thousand tons of low phosphorus iron at \$82 per ton at the furnace, an advance of \$2 per ton over previous sale. Sales of foundry iron have been made at Buffalo at \$48.50 and \$49 per ton for No. 2X at furnace. This is rise of \$1 to \$2 per ton in last two days.

STEAMER CHARTER
PRICES ARE HIGH

Shawmut Steamship Company's new steamer Sudbury, of 7500 tons, which will be delivered soon, has been chartered under Government form of charter for 12 months in the South American trade at a price approximating \$100,000 a month. This price, which includes all expenses, fuel and war insurance, will more than pay the cost of the steamer twice over. This is said to be the highest charter that has yet been made since the war began.

CANADA'S OATS EXPORTS

Dominion of Canada Department of Trade and Commerce says that in the seven months ending March 31, 1917, exports of oats and meal expressed in oats amounted to 26,852,000 bushels. It also says that from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels will be available for the remaining five months of the crop year. In previous crop year—Sept. 1, 1915, to Aug. 31, 1916—exports were 63,508,855 bushels.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

Guantanamo Sugar Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25, payable July 2 to stock of record June 21.

Safety Car Heating & Light Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

McCorry Stores Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

National Biscuit Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common stock, payable July 14 to holders of record June 28.

Directors of the Temiskaming mines have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 16 to stock of record June 30.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable July 10 to stock of record June 23.

Bell Telephone Company of Canada declared a dividend of 2 per cent for the quarter ending June 30, 1917, payable July 14 to shareholders of record June 30.

Central Augur Sugar Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 and an extra dividend of \$7.50, both payable July 2 to stock of record June 25.

The Ashville Power & Light Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock payable July 2 to stock of record June 25.

Shamout Steamship Company will pay a dividend of \$2.50 per share on the common stock June 15 to stock of record June 1 to earnings from the company's barges.

New Miquero Sugar Company has declared an extra dividend of 10 per cent on both the common and preferred stocks, payable June 29 to stock of record June 25.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad declared regular semiannual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the second preferred stock, payable July 2 to stock of record June 20.

Trumbull Steel Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on the common stocks, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

American Agricultural Chemical Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and 1 1/4 per cent common stocks, both payable July 16 to stock of record June 26.

Osborne Mills Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, both payable June 30 to stockholders of record June 20.

Directors of First National Bank of Boston have declared regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent, payable July 2 to stockholders of record June 22.

King Philip Cotton Mills Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, and an extra dividend of 3 1/2 per cent, both payable July 2 to stockholders of record June 20.

Royal Baking Powder declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock and a dividend of 2 per cent on common, both payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

Richard Borden Manufacturing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 20 per cent, payable July 2 to stockholders of record June 12. The dividends paid in the past three quarters were each 5 per cent.

The American Type Founders Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stocks, payable July 14 to holders of record July 10.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company today declared a special dividend of 1 per cent to help the campaign for \$100,000,000 for the Red Cross. This distribution will give shareholders an opportunity to contribute \$600,000 to the cause.

Barrett Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share each on its common and preferred stocks. The common is payable July 2 to stock of record June 20, and preferred dividend is payable July 16 to holders of record June 30.

Prairie Oil and Gas Company declared usual quarterly dividend of \$3 a share, payable July 31 to holders of record June 30. The extra dividend of \$2 a share which has been paid since April, 1916, has been omitted.

The Northern States Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, and common stocks. The preferred dividend is payable July 15 and the common on July 20, both to holders of record June 30.

The Submarine Boat Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share on its stock. This is the same rate as was declared on March 14 last. Previous to that time \$1.50 per share quarterly had been disbursed. The dividend is payable July 16 to stock of record June 29.

The directors of the Julius Kayser Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable July 2 to stock of record June 20; also regular quarterly dividends of 2 1/2 per cent on the first and second preferred stocks, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 21.

The executive committee of the Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Steamship Company voted to recommend to the directors the declaration of a Red Cross dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock payable Aug. 1 to holders of record June 29. A special meeting of the board will be called immediately to act on this recommendation.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company declared an extra dividend of 7 per cent on preferred stock, 1 per cent payable in cash, 5 per cent in

Liberty bonds, and 1 per cent for purpose of enabling the company on behalf of stockholders to make contribution of the same to the Red Cross. All dividends are payable June 30 to stock of record June 22.

United Gas Improvement Company directors have declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 14 to stock of record June 30. The board also authorized a subscription for the company's own account of \$500,000 Liberty Loan bonds and in addition \$100,000 to cover bonds subscribed for by employees, whose subscriptions already total \$90,000.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation has declared an extra dividend of 10 per cent in stock and 4 per cent in Liberty Loan bonds in addition to regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share upon the common stock. Regular quarterly dividend of 37 1/2 cents a share was declared on preferred stock. Dividends are payable July 5 to stock of record June 19.

The Phelps-Dodge Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share and an extra dividend of \$5.50 a share on its stock. These are the first dividends of the new corporation, which took over the interests and properties of Phelps, Dodge & Co. Three months ago \$3.50 a share extra was distributed on Phelps Dodge & Co. stock and the following extra disbursements were made during 1916: First quarter, \$3.50; second quarter, \$3.50; third quarter, \$5.50; fourth quarter, \$10. The dividends are payable June 28 to holders of record June 25.

NEW YORK BANKS
PLAN MERGER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Agreement has been reached by the committees of stockholders of Irving National Bank and Broadway Trust Company under which stockholders of the two institutions will hereafter hold in the ratio of three shares of Irving National to one of Broadway Trust. Combined capital of the two institutions will be \$11,340,000 and the combined resources over \$156,000,000.

The purpose of the stock combination is to give customers and stockholders the advantage of joint facilities of a national bank and a trust company. The two institutions will continue to operate as at present, retaining their individual charters and without changes in management.

New stock certificates will be issued to stockholders, stock being deposited with the Central Trust Company as depository, which will issue negotiable stock receipts.

UNITED STATES
REALTY'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—United States Realty & Improvement Company reports for year ended April 30 these changes in earnings:

	1917	Decrease
Gross income	\$2,432,343	\$168,495
Int dep, etc.	796,809	105,819
Gen exp	545,642	*44,781
Net income	1,089,892	107,457
Debent Int	596,500
Balance	†493,392	107,467

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held at Seville during His Majesty's sojourn in the South. This gathering is generally attended by foreign personages associated with or interested in natural science and on this occasion, continuing the approximation of Spain and Portugal in various directions, the most honored guest was Senhor Gomez Teixeira, rector of the University of Oporto. In giving welcome to him the King said: "I am delighted to be able to salute in the eminent person of the rector of the University of Oporto the beloved sister nation that shares with us the soil of the Iberian race. I can say, in all sincerity, that all Spaniards with their King have the deepest affection for Portugal. It was one of the supreme satisfactions of my life when Portugal entrusted me with the task of safeguarding her interests in enemy countries. I am deeply sensible of that trust, and I shall strive to be worthy of the honor I have received." The King spoke these words of welcome with some warmth of emotion and then held out his hands to Senhor Teixeira, who shook them effusively, while the whole assembly cheered enthusiastically.

Referring to the war His Majesty said: "It is necessary to maintain intact, alive and fertile, not only the material patrimony of the nation, but also the spiritual domain. The country has need of the assistance of everybody, in the laboratory and in the studio, with arms and with books, in the chair where they teach, and in the social life where they learn. As it happens we have been able to maintain ourselves in a state of strict neutrality and to consecrate ourselves to such works as those which now occupy the attention of this congress, works of pacific and fruitful character which reveal how far national intellectualism may enrich itself from investigation and study. So now we devote ourselves to the culture of natural science while others play their part in the great tragedy which will be regarded as the terror and the wonder of all history. There have been some brilliant pages in the history of Spain which show that when the occasion has presented itself we too have known how to achieve laurels in war; but today the lesser obligations of our destiny permit us only to devote ourselves to the contests of peace like those which represent your labors."

CANADIAN Y. M. C. A. FUND

TORONTO, Ont.—A telegram to the Toronto Y. M. C. A. from Montreal says that the objective of \$150,000 for the war fund campaign of the association in Montreal had been exceeded, the actual amount raised being \$268,958, says the Globe. Baron Shaughnessy gave \$10,000, and there were several \$5000 subscriptions, it was reported. Totals in other cities are given as follows: Halifax, \$25,000; St. John, N. B., \$22,000; Ottawa, \$30,000; Hamilton, \$31,000; London, Ont., \$20,000; Winnipeg, \$29,000; Toronto \$215,000.

CONTROL OF STONE QUARRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The responsibility for the control of road stone quarries in the United Kingdom, which were taken over under the Defense of the Realm Regulations, has been entrusted to a committee of 10 under the chairmanship of Lieut.-Col. A. St. John Cooke, D. S. O. Mr. J. S. Killick, an associate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, has been appointed vice-chairman, and for the present Mr. J. B. Harvey will act as secretary.

KING ATTENDS SEVILLE CONGRESS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

SEVILLE, Spain—King Alfonso invariably makes a point of giving his personal and intimate support, wherever possible, to all scientific gatherings, and it was happily arranged for the Congress of Science to be

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Lorna Doone and Her Valley

One of the prettiest seaside resorts in all the south of England is Lynton in Devon. Once arrived there, perhaps coming either by old-fashioned coach or motor down the steepest of steep hills which drop down into Lynmouth, you may choose whether you will find lodgings in the lower town or mount another hill and enjoy the view which the higher town affords. For, you see, the blue ocean is at hand, bordered by high heather-covered moors; yet, if you turn your back upon the sea, you have before you what seems to be a village of the hills, its little terraced houses, with thin blue smoke curling upward from their chimneys at tea time, edging a rushing, gurgling mountain stream which tumbles into the sea. This is the little River Lynn, as picturesque and lovely a stream as was ever seen, and, if you like, you may stay at the inn which overlooks it. After all, it is a simple matter to climb up to glorious Lynton, either by road or railway, and it is delicious to come back again to sleep at the inn where the sound of rushing waters is always in your ears. More than that, the landlord has the key to the valley of the Lynn, through which the stream flows, and if he is pleased with you, he will loan you the key; you may unlock the valley gate, let yourself in, lock the gate behind you, and have the place to yourself for an entire afternoon. It is a steep little valley, full of paths and big boulders over which the stream breaks or overhead which it finds its hasty way; overhead are leafy trees in the freshness of early summer, and all about you there is no one, no sound except the rushing brook.

Then, when you tire of the charms of the Lynn valley—if such a thing is possible—there are other excursions which you may take about the country; in fact, there are many of them. You may climb that steepest of steep hills and wander over the purple moors, you may visit Dunster and Dulverton, both quaint, old-world villages of narrow, twisting streets and thatched cottages; then, of course, you may explore Exmoor—that corner of it, rather, which is called the Doone Valley.

If you have read "Lorna Doone," don't expect to find just the sort of place which the book describes, for it is really not so wild as Blackmore paints it. Still, after you have passed the village of Oare and Bagworthy (pronounced 'Badgerly') Water, and come to the farmhouse which stands at the beginning of the Doone Valley, it may seem to you a wild enough place, after all. Its beauty is rather bare and lonely; there are not any friendly trees—only wide, bold, rolling hills inclosing the valley, the stream in the middle, the rough paths and rickety little footbridges here and there. All day you may wander through the valley meeting no one, listening to the brook and the birds, picking the wild flowers, thinking about Lorna Doon and John Ridd and those fearful brigands, the Doones, who were the terror of the country-

side. If you continue your walk as far as the very end of the valley, you will come upon a ruined stone hut, which is supposed to have been one of the cabins in which the Doones dwelt. It will make you want to get out your old copy of "Lorna Doone," and read it all over again, with the pictures of the place fresh in your memory.

In the beginning of the book, you may read how John Ridd first met Lorna, on the day when he was toiling up along the brook, searching some loaches for his mother's dinner. John had walked far through the clear mountain stream, his fishing pole over his shoulder; farther and farther up stream he went, far beyond the point to which he had ever been before. His feet were cold, it was growing dark and he wished that he might turn and go home to his mother, but he had not finished his errand so he went on. The way was very steep. "The water was only six inches deep, or from that to nine at the utmost, and all the way I could see my feet looking white in the gloom of the hollow, and here and there I found resting-places, to hold on by the cliff and pant awhile. And gradually, as I went on, a warmth of courage breathed in me, to think that, perhaps, no other had dared to try that pass before me, and to wonder what mother would say to it."

"How I went carefully, step by step, keeping my arms in front of me, and never daring to straighten my knees, is more than I can tell clearly, or even like now to think of, because it makes me dream of it. Only I must acknowledge that the greatest danger of all was just where I saw no jeopardy, but ran up a patch of black ooze-weed in a very boastful manner, being now not far from the summit." Then John Ridd tells us of how he tripped and fell, lying on his back for a while in the soft grass. When he looked up again, he saw Lorna Doone bending over him. "I had never heard so sweet a sound as came from between her bright red lips, while there she knelt and gazed at me; neither had I ever seen anything so beautiful as the large dark eyes intent upon me, full of pity and wonder. And then, my nature being slow, and perhaps, for that matter, heavy, I wandered with my hazy eyes down the black ooze it seemed, and like it fell on the turf, among it (where an early star) was the first primrose of the season."

"... But how you are looking at me! I never saw any one like you before. My name is John Ridd. What is your name?" "Lorna Doone," she replied in a low voice, as if afraid of it, and hanging her head so that I could see only her forehead and eyelashes; "if you please, my name is Lorna Doone; and I thought you must have known it." And so John Ridd made the acquaintance of Lorna Doone, who belonged among those dreadful brigands of whom all the countryside was in such awe. But Lorna was not at all like the brigands herself.

Athens in the Age of Pericles

After the Persians had been driven away from Greece, the Athenians returned to their city. It was in ruins; but they were so jubilant over their victories that they hardly thought of their losses. They rebuilt their homes, and then they began to rebuild the city walls. The Spartans were not pleased. They were willing that Athens should be almost as strong as Sparta, but not quite.

The Athenians were then divided into two parties, writes Eva Marsh Tappan in her "Ancient Hero Stories." One thought it best to keep on good terms with Sparta; the other believed that, no matter how hard they tried, Sparta would never be really friendly; and this party declared that the wisest course was to make Athens as strong as possible, and then Sparta might be friendly or unfriendly as she liked. The leader of this second party was Pericles. He was calm and sensible, and when he spoke to the people, he was so reasonable and so eloquent that the Athenians were easily persuaded to follow his advice. Athens was an inland city, four miles from her seaport, Piræus. Pericles reminded the citizens that, although Athens was strong and Piræus was strong, yet an enemy might come in between and shut the city from her port. He advised them to build two parallel walls from Athens to Piræus. This was done. These walls were 60 feet high, and so wide that two chariots could drive abreast on them. Next, Pericles induced the Spartans to make a treaty of peace that was to last for 30 years. He had made Athens strong, and now he was free to carry out his plan of making her the most beautiful city in the world. The Athenians loved everything beautiful, and they were ready to fall in with his wishes. It was nothing new to them to have handsome buildings and noble statues; but Pericles planned to build on the Acropolis a group of temples that should be more magnificent than anything the world had ever seen. The noblest of them all was the Parthenon, or temple of Athens. This was of pure white marble, with long rows of columns around it. Three styles of columns were used by the Greeks. One was the Corinthian. The capital, or heading, of this looks as if the top of the column were surrounded with a cluster of marble leaves. The second style was the Ionic, whose capital is carved into two coils, a little like small shells. The third style was the Doric, which has a plain, solid capital.

The Corinthian and Ionic are beautiful, but the Doric looks strong and dignified; and therefore the Doric was chosen for the Parthenon. A frieze,

or band of sculpture, ran around the whole building. This showed the famous procession which took place every four years to present the statue of Athena, a new peplos, or robe. This robe was exquisitely embroidered by maidens from the noblest families in Athens. The statue was 39 feet high. It was wrought of ivory and gold, and the pupils of the eyes were probably made of jewels. Another of the buildings on the Acropolis was the Erechtheum, which was sacred to Athena and Poseidon. Out under the sky stood a second statue of Athena; and this was made of bronze captured from the Persians at Marathon.

Pericles trusted this work to the artist Phidias, and he could not have made a better choice, for from that day to this, people have never ceased to discover new beauties in the Parthenon. Phidias was so anxious to make everything as perfect as possible that when people came to see his work, he used to stand just out of sight and listen to what was said. If any one discovered a fault, he did not rest until he had corrected it.

Pericles made some important changes in the laws. He believed that all citizens ought to have the right to hold office. But as a poor man could not afford to leave his work in order to serve as magistrate, he persuaded the Athenians to pass laws to give salaries to officeholders. More than this, if the men went to the meetings of the general assembly, they were paid; and if they served as jurymen, they were paid. Sometimes hundreds of jurymen sat on a single case. Soldiers had never received any wages before this time; they had defended their country as they would have defended their own houses; but now soldiers, too, were paid for their services. Indeed, in one way or another, a very large number of the citizens were paid by the State for doing what the Greeks had before this thought was only their duty. The years between 445 B. C. and 431 B. C. are known as the Age of Pericles. Athens was then the strongest of the States of Greece and the most beautiful. She had a protecting wall seven miles in length; she had the most powerful navy of the time, and the city was the richest in the world in superb temples and marvelous statues.

Ants as Signposts

An exchange says that in Australia there are ants which build their hills along a north and south line; and so constantly do they hold to this plan that a traveler may safely direct his course by examining the homes of the ants.

Concerning Sedan Chairs



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph of chair in the Talbot J. Taylor collection

Front view of a "chaise à porteurs" decorated by Vernis Martin

Have you ever seen a sedan chair?

Standing in some corner of a museum, you may have noticed a queer, low chair, with its sides all enclosed, and having long handles or poles, extending out from it, back and front. Of course in a museum is the only place where you can see one of these sedan chairs today, but there was a time when the fashionable streets of London, Edinburgh, Paris and Madrid were crowded with them.

Sedan chairs, or hackney chairs, as they were sometimes called, were introduced into London soon after the hackney cabs became known. A certain Sir Sanders Duncomb, having seen sedan chairs abroad, obtained a patent for these in England, and launched 40 or 50 of them upon the streets of London. This was in 1634, and at first the people, who had never seen sedan chairs, did not take kindly to them. But it was not long before they discovered their advantages, and during the first and middle part of the Eighteenth Century this means of conveyance was popular throughout fashionable Europe. As you have read, both men and women in those days dressed themselves elaborately in silks and velvets, jewels and feathers. They did not wear raincoats or close-fitting hats with veils; on the contrary, the women went bareheaded, their hair wonderfully dressed, high, interwoven with ribbons or pearls or topped with plumes. The sedan chair enabled these grand ladies to be carried from place to place with wonderful little ruffling of their fine clothes and coiffures. If you had been in one of the European capitals on an evening when a court levee was being held, or some formal ball in one of the houses of the noblemen, you would have stood in the dark streets and watched a continuous procession of gay sedan chairs pass by. Seated inside, with the windows and doors closed carefully, would be the courtier or court lady, in finest array; as the torches flared, you might have caught a glimpse of the ladies flirting their fans. Their elegantly painted and carved sedan chairs, with the crest upon the doors, would have borne borne by men in livery, and along beside them would have walked the linkboys who carried flaming torches to light the way. For, you know, the streets were little more than rough lanes in those days, and there were no bright street lights. When the ladies and gentlemen had stepped out of their sedan chairs and had entered the great house or the palace, you would have seen the linkboys thrust their torches up into the extinguishers which were placed conveniently near the doors; then off they would have trooped to a tavern, with the funkeys who had borne the chairs, there to pass the time until the ball was ended.

In Paris, sedan chairs became so popular that they appeared in various forms. Some, for instance, were swung between two wheels and were drawn by a man, the door and steps being in front. Chairs large enough to carry four persons were known in Spain, these being drawn and pushed by mules, before and behind, bedecked in gay ornaments. But, as the cab system became enlarged and improved, sedan chairs disappeared in the large cities—all except Edinburgh. There they existed until after the middle of the Nineteenth Century, for in the narrow, steep streets of that quaint city they were far more convenient than coaches. Of course, you have read that, in the East, there are sedan chairs. In China and India, there is the palanquin, which is not unlike the sedan chair; in Japan, there is the jinrikisha, of which you have undoubtedly read. In these eastern countries, where the country roads are so rough that carriages are impossible, the only way for people to get about is either horseback or in some such conveyance as the palanquin or the howdah. So, when you travel in the East, you may still see vehicles which will recall the picturesque sedan chair.

The Rainiest Town in the World

Curiously enough, it is in India that we find the wettest town in the whole world, according to a British agricultural expert in India. This town, where there is an almost constant rainfall, is called Cherapunji, in Assam. Its average rainfall is 600 inches or 50 feet a year, which is nearly a foot a week.

Children May Grow Roses From Cuttings

"Do roses grow from seed?" This was the question of a very little girl who loved flowers and unknowingly shared the opinion of all flower-lovers when she said, "I love roses." Yes, writes Myrta Margaret Higgins in "Little Gardens for Boys and Girls," roses may be grown from seed, but they are often started by means of cuttings. This brings us to the question of how to increase plants in other ways than by sowing the seed. Propagation is the word used by gardeners in speaking of the increase of plants, whether by seed or cutting. The little girl who loved the roses very wisely said, "I haven't learned to grow them yet." She did not know that very few people have learned to grow roses, nor did she know that more people, even boys and girls, might start roses and grow them if they wished to give them the necessary care. Really, the care of cuttings is not much harder than the starting of seedlings. People often fail in this and count it an ordinary loss!

A cutting from a rosebush should be taken from the part that is neither such old wood that it will not root readily, nor so green that it will be weak and liable to decay. Make a clear cut with a sharp knife below a joint and secure a piece having two or three joints. Leave only a few leaves upon it. Fill a flower pot or box with sharp sand. Make a hole. Place the cutting in it, and press the sand around it so that one or two joints will be covered. The sand must not be allowed to become dry, neither must it be kept too wet. It must not be placed in the hot sunshine until the little plant has begun to grow. Plants so started are not strong enough to be wintered the first season out of doors without protection, but if set out during the summer or early fall months, so that the young roots get a good hold before cold weather, and protected with earth and leaves, they may stand the winter. They could be kept in a cold-frame, packed with leaves and perhaps with manure about the sides.

I remember an occasion, many years ago, when in Ceylon, I, in connection with my brother, had organized a scheme for the development of Newera Ellia. We had a couple of tame elephants employed in various works; but it was necessary to obtain the assistance of the Government stables for the transport of very heavy machinery, which could not be conveyed in the ordinary native carts. There were accordingly a large number of elephant wagons drawn by their colossal teams some of which required four elephants.

It was the wet season upon the mountains. Our settlement was 6200 feet above the sea, and the zigzag pass from Rambodde, at the base of the steep ascent, was 15 miles in length. The crest of the pass was 7000 feet in altitude, from which we descended 800 feet to the Newera Ellia plain.

The elephant wagons having arrived at Rambodde from Colombo, writes Samuel White Baker (quoted in "The Out-of-Door Book," selected and arranged by Eva Tappan), about 100 miles distant, commenced the heavy uphill journey. The rain was unceasing, the roads were soft, and the heavily laden wagons sank deeply in the ruts; but the elephants were mighty beasts, and laying their weight against the work, they slowly dragged the vehicles up the yielding and narrow way.

The abrupt zigzags bothered the long wagons and their still longer teams. The bridges over chasms entailed the necessity of unloading the heavier carts, and caused great delay. Day after day passed away; but although the ascent was slow, the wagons still moved upwards, and the region of everlasting mist (at that season) was reached. Dense forests clothed the mountain sides; the roar of waterfalls resounded in the depths of black ravines; tangled bamboo grass crept upwards from the wet soil into the lower branches of the moss-covered trees, and formed a green curtain impenetrable to sight.

The thermometer fell daily as the altitude increased. . . . There was plenty of food, as the bamboo grass was the natural provender, . . . but the elephants' intelligence was acting against them—they had reasoned, and had become despondent.

For nine or 10 days they had been exposed to ceaseless wet and cold, dragging their unmanageable wagons up a road that even in dry weather was insufficient to sustain the weight. The wheels sank deep below the metal foundation, and became hopelessly imbedded. Again and again the wagons had to be emptied of their contents, and extra elephants were taken from the other carts and harnessed to the empty wagons, which were by sheer weight of animals dragged through the deep mire.

Thus the time had passed, and the elephants had evidently reasoned upon the situation, and had concluded that there was no summit to the mountain, and no end to the steep and horrible ascent; it would be, therefore, useless to persevere in unavailing efforts. They determined, under these . . . circumstances, to strike work; and they did strike.

One morning a couple of the elephant drivers appeared at my house in Newera Ellia, and described the situation. They declared that it was absolutely impossible to induce the elephants to work; they had given it up as a bad job!

I immediately mounted my horse and rode up the pass, and then descended the road upon the other side, timing the distance by my watch. Rather under two miles from the summit, I found a couple of the elephant drivers appeared at my house in Newera Ellia, and described the situation. They declared that it was absolutely impossible to induce the elephants to work; they had given it up as a bad job!

There are different kinds of cuttings. When we plant potatoes, we make cuttings of the tubers, being careful to have one or two "eyes" in each piece, for that is where the sprout starts. Cuttings may be started by being inserted beneath the bark of another and stronger plant, as apple trees are started; then they are called "grafts." There is an interesting way of starting plants called "layering." This method is often used with carnations. Instead of cutting a piece entirely off, a sharp cut is made just below a joint, but a bit of the stem is left uncut. The cut part is bent down and covered with earth except for a few inches, and the roots form there while the "slip" is still receiving some strength from the parent plant.

Do not be afraid to experiment with cuttings even if you lose them all the first time. It is fun to have a tiny nursery of cuttings—a box of sharp sand in a protected place where they will receive good light and air, but not hot sunshine. Roots usually are well started in a few weeks, and the cuttings may then be carefully set into soil, but they must be watered and carefully tended. Hardy chrysanthemums are easily started in this way, and are splendid plants to own because of the lovely bloom they give us in the late fall.

The Elephants That Struck

I found the road completely blocked with elephant carts and wagons; the animals were grazing upon bamboo grass in the thick forest; the rain was drizzling. . . . I ordered four elephants to be harnessed to a cart intended for only one animal. This was quickly effected, and the drivers were soon astride the animals' necks, and prodded them with the persuasive iron hooks. Not an elephant would exert itself to draw. . . . The only response was a kind of "marking time" on the part of the elephants, which simply moved their legs mechanically up and down, and swung their trunks to and fro; but none would pull or exert the slightest power, neither did they move forward a single inch!

I never saw such an instance of passive and determined obstinacy; the case was hopeless. An idea struck me. I ordered the drivers to detach the four elephants from the harness, and to ride them thus unfettered up the pass, following behind my horse. It appeared to me that if the elephants were . . . in despair at the apparently interminable mountain pass, it would be advisable to let them know the actual truth, by showing them that they were hardly two miles from the summit, where they would exchange their uphill labor for

a descent into Newera Ellia; they should then have an extra feed, with plenty of jaggery (a coarse brown sugar). . . . If they passed an agreeable night, with the best of food and warm quarters, they would possibly return on the following day to their work, and with lighter hearts would put their shoulders to the wheel, instead of yielding to a dogged attitude of despair.

The success of this ruse was perfect. The elephants accompanied me to Newera Ellia, and were well fed and cared for. On the following day we returned to the heavy work, and I myself witnessed their start with the hitherto unyielding wagon. Not only did they exert their full powers, and drag the lumbering load straight up the . . . hill without the slightest hesitation, but their example, or some unaccountable communication between them, appeared to give general encouragement. I employed the most willing elephants as extras to each wagon, which they drew to the summit of the pass, and then returned to assist the others—thus completing what had been pronounced by the drivers as utterly impossible. There can be no doubt that the elephants had at once perceived the situation and in consequence recovered their lost courage.

Brown Thrasher's Greeting

A rich, full carol, bright and cheery, came swinging down to us.

"Good morning—good morning—quite bright morning—quite fine indeed—yes sir—yes sir—yes sir," it called and then silence.

"Some one called, so bright, so cheery. But who was it? And where are they?" we asked.

Quietly we looked about on the spring morning. The broad blue sky, bright and clear, stretched far overhead. The rising sun, peering and peeking between the massed rolling clouds swinging along above the horizon, glinted far across the lowland meadows; through the tree tops dotted along the orchard wall; up across the upland pastures spotted with large blue violets, smiling faces amid beds of nodding, swaying leaves; up through the woodland, where their smaller cousin, Yellow Violet, fussy-stemmed, tight-clasped leaves, nestled beside Swampy Run; up along the edge of woodland touched here and there with white tipped Saxifrage, nodding and swaying on slender stems.

"Good morning—good morning," came again brightly. "Oh, there he is! In that tree top. See him—brown back, tail downward. And a spotted streaked breast," we added, as he turned a trifle.

He had been silent for a moment, as if expecting an answer, but none had come.

"Fine—fine—fine—quite fine indeed—gay spring morning," he called again, and on he went bubbling and gurgling away.

A sudden flash of outspread, glossy brown wings, long tail streaming behind, and he was gone.

"But who is he, so bright, so gay? And where has he gone so suddenly? For we wished to speak to him just a moment. Wasn't he a beauty in that tree top, glossy brown coat against the clear blue of the sky?"

"Why, I'm Brown Thrasher of the wayside bushes," came a voice. "I just go to the tree tops to sing, for it is so nice and high, so bright and clear, and one sees so far. But we live, you know, in the wayside bushes and brush patches, cool, shady, thick, quiet. It's quite fine, we think."

"There he is in that next bush. Just beyond the tree top," we said. "And there goes another, farther along. A brownish streak, long tail swaying behind, skipping, hopping, slipping across the roadway. Did you see him?"

"You see," he began again, "we have such good times, skipping and hopping and slipping about among the bushes and bush tops. 'Tis almost like a game of hide and seek. I've heard. Though, of course, we don't call it that. But that's what people say it is sometimes. For, you see, we're one of the wayside 'callers'; we just skip and flash and flutter by in our glossy brown coats. Great fun, we think. For there are all sorts of cozy places among the bushes. And then when folks look for us, we are 'way on, in the next bush top perhaps. So we do not become very well acquainted, except in the early springtime. Although we always try to call to them occasionally,—just to say, 'How-do-you-do.' And then we have our 'part' in the Wayside Chorus of the Birdland Orchestra. We greet folks, you know,—newcomers to the Birdland Orchestra, perhaps. At least, we always try to be ready on each bright spring morning. It's so bright and fresh and gay then that we just bubble and gurgle on and on. Then we often sing from White Birch tree tops, slender, gently swaying fellows, shining, gleaming white bark, full of dancing, bobbing green leaflets. And then, you know, we swing and sway now and then, back and forth in gentle spring breezes."

"And, you see, we wayside 'callers' have fine times," he continued. "Towhee and Chipmunk and ourselves. For Towhee first calls his name 'Towhee,' and then answers with his other name 'Chewink.' And then Chipmunk 'chips' quickly. That's part of his name, you know. And we sort of whistle soft and low. You know these 'callers' of the wayside, perhaps. Towhee, black, brown, and white, and his mate, just brown and white, hopping and skipping in and out among the bushes. And gay, chipper little Chipmunk, russet, striped-back little

fellow. Folks sometimes call him Ground Squirrel."

"But where did you get your color, so glossy, so bright? And your song, so bubbling, so joyous? And your name—a trifle odd we think it," we asked.

"From brown grass tops in the early springtime we caught our color. I've heard, and from the spring mornings, so bright, so gay. We just try to bubble quite like they are. And our name? Some folks have called us Thrashers, because of our long tails, perhaps. But I think they might better have called us Swayers, for we swing our tails quite gracefully, I think."

"Indeed you do," we answered. "And it would have been a better name, perhaps."

"But I must be singing, for it is so fine and bright this morning," and up he swung to the tree top, glossy brown back, swaying, bubbling, gurgling, sweet, full, clear, pausing a moment and bubbling on again.

Cricket-Cries

Oh, the days will shortly be, When here I must not creep. But in some black chink and wee Of some old fireless creep. To sleep and wake and sleep. By the great lug's yellow glee. And slowly find, no doubt, All the family secrets out.

From the heart-fire's viewless fall I can see the spark-chaff fly. Ere that ashly film and pale Furs the embers, by and by. How much better taste have I Than my relative the snail. Toasting here, as fate appoints, My extravagant hip-joints. —Edgar Fawcett.

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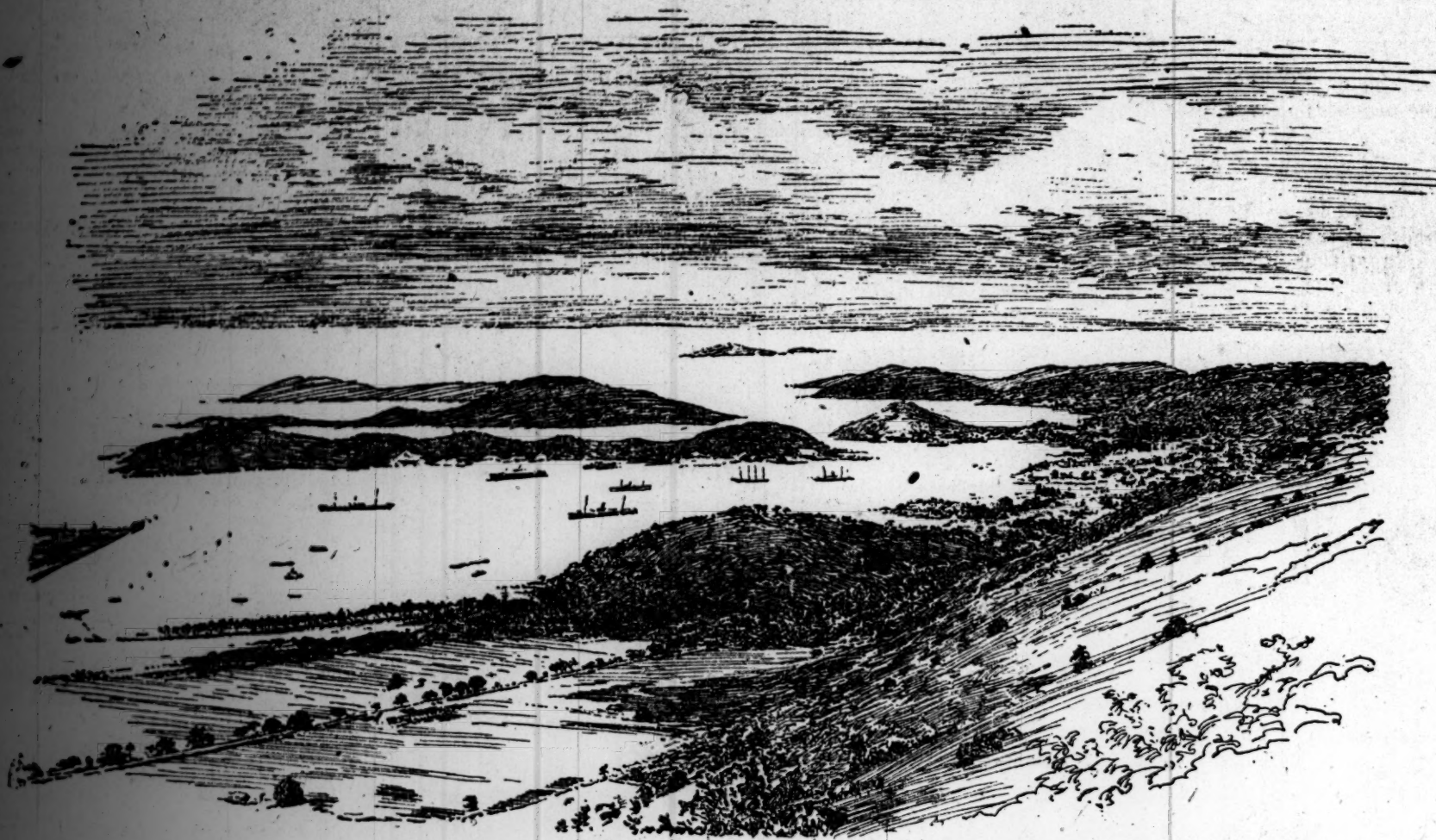
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THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Heinrich Petersen

St. Thomas and the Harbor, Virgin Islands

The second voyage made by Columbus to the West Indies included the discovery and naming of the Virgin Islands. The letter of Dr. Chancas of Seville, who went with the fleet, was written to the Town Council of Seville, and is the earliest narrative extant of any of the voyages of Columbus written by an observer. The Admiral himself kept a journal of this voyage which is not known to be in existence; but before it disappeared both Ferdinand Columbus and Las Casas had made an abridgment of it and quoted largely from it. The translation here used is by R. H. Major, taken from the

"Original Narratives of American History." The fleet sailed from Cadiz on the twenty-fifth of September, 1493, with seventeen ships, and on the third of November, at early dawn, the pilot of the flagship called out, "The reward! I see the land!" Dr. Chancas says: "The joy of the people was so great that it was wonderful to hear their cries and exclamations of pleasure; and they had good reason to be delighted. . . . The pilots of the fleet reckoned on that day, that between leaving Ferro and first reaching land, we had made eight hundred leagues;

others said seven hundred and eighty (so that the difference was not great); and three hundred more between Ferro and Cadiz, making in all eleven hundred leagues; I do not therefore feel as one who had not seen enough of the water. On the morning of the aforesaid Sunday we saw lying before us an island, and soon on the right hand another appeared: the first (Dominica) was high and mountainous, on the side nearest to us; the other (Mari-galante, so named for the Admiral's ship) was flat and thickly wooded. As soon as it became lighter other islands began to appear on both sides;

so that on that day there were six islands to be seen lying in different directions, and most of them of considerable size."

"On the same day we left that island (Dominica) having been there no more than six or seven hours; and steering for another point of land (Santa Cruz) which appeared to lie in our intended course, we reached it by night. On the morning of the following day we coasted along it, and found it to be a large extent of country, but not continuous, for it was divided into more than forty islands. The land was very high and most of it barren, an appearance which we have never observed in any of the islands visited by us before or since: the surface of the ground seemed to suggest the probability of its containing metals. None of us went on shore here, but a small lateen caravel went up to one of the islets and found in it some fishermen's huts. . . . We proceeded along the coast the greater part of that day, and on the evening of the next we discovered another island called Burenenque (Porto Rico) which we judged to be thirty leagues in length, for we were coasting along it the whole of one day."

It is from Las Casas, however, that we learn that Columbus named these islands The Eleven Thousand Virgins.

At Mandalay

"Mandalay may have been a grand city—the golden city—in the days of the kings, but it gives one the impression now of a deserted one. Certainly you can go about all day and not meet a white person, though natives absolutely swarm, and bullock carts, too. And how their carts creaked," says Rachel Humphreys in "Travels East of Suez."

"The names over the shops were very quaint: 'Teacher of dance and M. C. to slow music' was one; 'David Ezra' and 'Aaron Moses' appear favorite names. In the large bazaar the women do all the business, and are much the same as the Indians in belittling their neighbor's wares when a purchaser arrives. It is always great fun to buy their silver wares. You tell them to weigh the article against the rupees, and then give so much extra, the total for workmanship. The different trades keep to separate streets. Thus one street will be all trunk-makers and one can see all the work from the cutting of the wood to the polishing of the ornamental boxes at the last. Another will be for the tailors, another for lacquer-workers, etc."

"The Arakan pagoda is the chief one in Mandalay. It was a long drive from the hotel. . . . At length we came to the entrance, beside which stand two enormous leopards, the usual guardians of Burmese pagodas; then through a long cloister up to the center, where a regular bazaar is kept. All kinds of things are offered for sale in the temple—flowers and candles, joss-sticks and flags, or ornaments, knives, clothing, and all the odds and ends necessary to Burmese, as well as curiosities for tourists. These are countless, and the Burman is quite alive to cater for them. This pagoda would seem to have been erected about 1734, when a huge image twelve feet in height was brought from Arakan by the king, or rather, as the inscription records, was attracted there by his piety; but he must have exercised great strength and power, as it is all of brass, and would be very difficult to convey over the rocky hills, especially as it is in three pieces."

"What a center of interest a big pagoda like this is. The natives flock to it, spending nearly all their lives there. It is, I suppose, their meeting place—their club—and as all they want in the way of food can be bought in its precincts, what better place could they choose? The way they mingle up their devotions with their pleasures is a peculiar phase of their life. Close by some of these stalls would be a Buddha, with candles all

placed round on the floor anywhere. At first we were not sure if they minded people going by; but we managed to pick our steps through the worshippers, and between their candles . . . without any apparent annoyance to them."

The Twilight Comes

The twilight comes; the sun
Dips down and sets.
The boys have done
Play at the nets.
In a warm golden glow
The woods are steeped
The shadows grow
The bat has cheeped.
Sweet smells the new-mown hay;
The mowers pass
Home, each his way.
Through the grass.
The night-wind stirs the fern.
A night-jar spins;
The windows burn
In the inns.
—John Masefield.

Carlyle the Historian

"Several imperfect readings of his history are better than none at all," asserts G. M. Trevelyan in "Chlo, a Muse, and Other Essays," "and he will give the best interpretation who, having discovered and weighed all the important evidence obtainable, has the largest grasp of intellect, the warmest human sympathy, the highest imaginative powers. Carlyle, at least in his greatest work, fulfilled the last two conditions, and therefore his psychology of the mob rule, his flame-picture of what was in very fact a conflagration, his portraits of individual characters—Louis, Sieyès, Danton, Marat, Robespierre—are in the most important sense more true than the cold analysis of the same events and the conventional summings up of the same persons by scientific historians who, with more knowledge of facts, have less understanding of man."

"History is only in part a matter of 'fact.' . . . The economist," said Professor Marshall, "needs imagination above all to put him on the track of those causes of events which are remote or lie below the surface." Now if, as Professor Marshall tells us, imagination is necessary for the economist, by how much more is it necessary for the historian, if he wishes to discover the causes of man's action, not merely as a bread-winning individual, but in all his myriad capacities of passion and of thought. The man who is himself devoid of emotion or enthusiasm can seldom credit, and can never understand, the emotions of others, which have none the less played a principal part in cause and

Overcoming Anxiety

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN SCIENCE AND HEALTH Mrs. Eddy gives a metaphysical definition of fear which every one who has studied Christian Science more than superficially knows to be true. This metaphysical definition of fear is found on page 586: "Fear. Heat; inflammation; anxiety; ignorance; error; desire; caution." In that definition Mrs. Eddy identifies abnormal bodily conditions with fear, exactly as she does the discords, inharmonies, or ignorance of the human mind. The analysis goes far beyond the understanding of the average man; indeed it is an analysis possible only to one skilled in divine metaphysics, to one who is beginning to be acquainted with, and waiting for, the Mind of Christ.

Anxiety is fear. It is a restless, faithless mood of the so-called human mind. It is a mental condition which has shut itself in belief away from Principle for the time being. The anxious mind is without God. It will tremble even if surrounded by its own armies, and shiver in terror of want even in the bosom of luxury. And why? Because its cause is the false belief that God is not infinite, the belief that another power called matter or evil exists, disputing the reign of good and able to overcome good at times even to the extent of destroying life. Go far enough back into so-called material causation and it will be found that mortals are afraid because they believe that matter is real and that matter controls life. The myth that intelligence dwells within a skull-bone and trembles with a nerve constantly subjects the human race to untold tortures, prostrates its members through anxiety, and fills them with those innumerable doubts which dim spiritual perception and keep back human progress.

Now Christian Science shows that there is an antidote to every human ill. Christian Science shows that divine Principle understood is able to destroy every false phase of fear and every seeming effect of fear. Knowing this, Paul could write to the Corinthian Church: "I am filled with comfort, I am exceeding joyful

in all our tribulation." There we have a man living in the midst of his own Jewish people, many of them bitterly inflamed against the new religion which he had espoused, persecuted mentally and physically, and yet able to raise his voice in the midst of it in jubilation because he had had a vision of the Christ, because he had beheld the eternal fact that man is spiritual and in no way dependent upon so-called matter. Paul had grasped, in no uncertain manner, the metaphysics of existence; and as he kept his gaze fixed on the truths of being, fixed on the spiritual truth that Life is God, eternal and incorruptible, and that man is ever preserved in the consciousness of God, he was able to sing in the dungeon, triumph over shipwreck, heal the sick and raise the dead. Paul followed his Master worthily.

When Christ Jesus was facing the approaching ordeal of his departure from the midst of men, he could look forward with equality to the trials of his last days on earth. Hear these words of his as John records them: "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." The spiritual understanding of Jesus, his knowledge of God, the Father, as he called Him, enabled him to rise above the anxiety of the worldly mind and to help his followers to do the same. What troubled Jesus perhaps beyond everything else was the spiritual blindness of men, their obtuseness toward spiritual truth so great as to cause them, with the exception of the few, to reject the revelation of Truth which he gave to the world.

Nineteen hundred years pass away, and again the world is brought face to face with its errors. Mrs. Eddy's discovery of Christian Science quickened the pulse of Christendom. Mrs. Eddy rediscovered and restated the truth about God which the Prophet of Galilee had expounded among the hills, and along the highways and byways, and throughout the cities of his native land; and that truth her

writings elucidate. Now, throughout them all is to be heard the constant call to humanity to know that God is infinite, divine Principle, Love. The allness of God is the central theme of Christian Science. Taking for granted the truth of that statement, Christian Science proceeds with all its argument to bring home to the minds of men the absolute truth about all things real. It divides absolutely between Truth and error, good and evil, Spirit and matter; and by so doing solves for mankind the riddle of life.

On page 133 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy tells how she overcame care and the effect of depressing labor. "In the midst of depressing care and labor," she writes, "I turn constantly to divine Love for guidance, and find rest." The secret is laid bare in that statement. It is the spiritual understanding of God as Love which overcomes worry, care, anxiety, or fear, and gives in their place the harmonious sense of rest. How can a man attain to this understanding? One thing is certain, it will never be his if he merely sits with folded arms and eyes turned skyward. A caricature of prayer will never bring any spiritual blessing to anyone. Piety is essentially the result of spiritual understanding. The man who can turn to God, to divine Love, understandingly in time of anxiety and trial is the man who finds the "legions of angels" on his side. "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace; thereby good shall come unto thee." God is good. The presence of good is the only real presence, since God is infinite. In case of anxiety or trouble the human being must turn to Truth, must know that Love or good is where he is at that moment, with all its infinite power; and as he does so, the false beliefs of material sense pass away and he finds himself out of danger. Care, anxiety, or fear cannot possibly abide with one who is able clearly enough to realize the truth that God alone is present and alone has power. That realization men have to attain to; and Christian Science shows them how to proceed in the great endeavor.

On Reading and Owning Beautiful Books

"Any book of beautiful thoughts is a joy, however slight," Bishop Quayle says in opening one of his book talks. "Why should a body care how ragged and seamy the brochure in which he found printed the story of 'The Other Wise Man,' or 'Rab and His Friends,' or Thackeray's bitter yet tender but always tremendous 'The Four Georges,' or Goldsmith's delicious and cleansing comedy, 'She Stoops to Conquer'? One would not think of print and covers. The thing were enough. 'Howbeit, these same books, were they garmented in lovely apparel and print, would give their robes regality, and the robes would impress us as fitting. Some books are seemliest in tatters. For instance, I have a collection of Eliana, not large enough to boast of, but ample enough to rejoice a lover of Eliana. Works of him—works of him I have on and on. Some are bound in paper, some printed this side and some that side of the Atlantic, which was a space of doom to unsealing Eliana. Some are bound just enough to call them bound; some bound by famed binders and in loveliness which had caused my Lord Grolier to smile a smile of deep content and write upon the fly leaf what was reiterated printed on his books—'For Jean Grolier and His Friends.' . . . If I were to light on 'The New comers' anywhere in tatters of paper wrapped about some discarded crockery, would not my night trim its lamp till day the while I read the book, and would not the month be June though gusty January swagged along the world as if it were a fly?"

"In my library is a copy of 'Bleak House' in the original parts in blue wrappers, and no living binder—Cock-

erell, or Matthews, or Cobden Sander-son—though he came from his retirement as ex-binder and did me the honor to bind my books, not he nor any of those anonymous binders who bound Jean Grolier's volumes for him, should bind these nineteen blue pamphlets for me. As they are I love them. Blue pamphlets with advertisements, and tied together with a faded ribbon, so they stay with me beside a first edition of 'David Copperfield' and 'Pickwick Papers' and John Forster's all but inimitable 'Life of Charles Dickens.' As they are they ought to be, and shall be while this book lover owns these books and sits with unclaimed delight and looks at them and looks and looks and looks."

"Yet having said these things regarding the delight of books however contrived, and said them quite truthfully, it remains true that beautifully conditioned books have their thrill. A lovely book is like a precious stone cut into a cameo—beauty to beauty added. Since the calligraphy of the scribe artist who pored over his vellum, and decorated it with angel and flower and bird and flame, it has been that men have loved the book beautiful, and Philobiblon Richard de Bury has had a host and will have a host more of followers and adulators. We are not guilty of vagary when we linger over a book that is a thing of beauty. We are not on the wrong track, but decidedly on the right track, when we do so."

"And happily it has come to pass that at no wild excess of price these luxuries may be had. The prices are not prohibitive even to the lean purse of the preacher. In particular is this true if a body be a buyer at book auctions as this writer has been for twenty years. A constant peruser of catalogues of every book auction house in America, and of old book dealers' announcements from Europe, he has found that the crumbs from the rich men's tables have enabled him to be a Lazarus whose poverty has grown to riches. Because when a library is tabulated as 'The Private Library of —' then come I, a blithesome Lazarus, and hobble close to the rich man's table and make free with the crumbs, as if I were an English sparrow, till at last, by and by, . . . my crumbs accumulate into a loaf. Meantime, I have eyed each crumb and enjoyed each crumb. . . . O the fun of being poor and having a little at a time. To illustrate: Robert Hoe's library, that pride to all who care for such things and know about them, because Robert Hoe, inventor of the Hoe Press, who so came by his wealth by the good graces of the type, became the princeliest buyer of books this world has known. How Richard de Bury would have loved him. (And how good that is to say of an American, and how proud am I, an American, to say it.) Hoe's library was sold for about two millions of dollars, or more than four times the price of the costliest library hitherto dispersed—to instance the Ashburnham Library, which brought four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. From that Robert Hoe Library, whose vellum copy of the Gutenberg Bible fetched fifty thousand dollars—the top price ever paid for a book—from that library, where prices were asserted to be exorbitant, and where I, Lazarus William A. Quayle, thought it bootless to bid much as being a book-buy-

ing impertinence, I secured a vellum bound copy of the Riverside Press edition of two volumes of 'The Marble Faun,' with the Robert Hoe bookplate therein (for abundant measure), and at a price so low that I, though a bibelot Lazarus, am too purse-proud to mention it."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1917

EDITORIALS

Yarra Bank

YARRA BANK, close to Melbourne, has gained a curious notoriety. It is to Melbourne something of what the Marble Arch Corner of Hyde Park is to London. Along its uncultivated stretch there gather, every Sunday, a crowd of speakers and lecturers, all of whom address themselves to the little bodies of satellites grouped around them. As in Hyde Park, every sort of theory from evolution to eternal punishment, and from prohibition to socialism is preached. It is here that some of the most violent attacks upon Mr. Hughes have been launched by the speakers of the I. W. W. organization, and the tenor of those speeches shows a rancorous hatred of the Prime Minister which it is, at first, difficult to account for.

Mr. Hughes, of course, is a man who has known how to cultivate, to the full, the epigram, coined by Whistler, of "the gentle art of making enemies." His management of the conscription bill was a tolerably good illustration of this. The conscription question was possibly the most vexed in the whole country, and into this turmoil of argument and counterargument, of invective and vituperation, the Prime Minister flung the referendum on recruiting. He might have submitted a bill to Parliament. It would probably have passed the House, though it equally probably would have been rejected in the Senate. If it had been, an arrangement might have been reached, by the ordinary methods, between the houses. But Mr. Hughes was in a hurry. He could not brook the delay of debates, and later possibly of conferences. The result was his direct appeal to the people, who answered that appeal in the negative. Meantime Mr. Hughes' hurry had involved him in a worse difficulty than this. Anticipating an affirmative vote, he had actually proceeded to call up the men eligible under the Defense Act. This decision set the country on fire. So fiercely was the fire fanned by popular animosity that, on the very morning of the election, the Prime Minister was forced to recall his regulation.

Then came the split in the Labor Party, and the appeal of the Prime Minister to the electorate, which resulted in a fusion of parties that placed Mr. Hughes once more in power, and the labor organizations in a minority. The defeat of the labor organizations was even more severe at the polls than the defeat of conscription had been at the referendum. The position was, indeed, a peculiar one. For some years past the Labor caucus, acting through its officials, had claimed to direct the policy of the Commonwealth Government, which was a Labor Government. This was, of course, unconstitutional. It made the Labor caucus the director of the policy of the country, quite irrespective of the desires of the electors. When, therefore, the Labor Party was defeated in the elections, the caucus rule fell with it, and there was substituted in its place a majority formed of a fusion of the other parties in the Houses with that portion of the Labor Party which had followed Mr. Hughes.

So far there was nothing peculiar in the situation, since it followed the lines which might have been anticipated from the moment Mr. Hughes threw down his gage to the Labor caucus. But under the surface there was obviously something more than this. It is impossible to ignore the fact that the opposition of the Labor Party to conscription, seeing that conscription had been introduced by one of the most popular of Labor representatives, who had become Prime Minister of the Commonwealth in a Labor Ministry, was founded on something far stronger than a mere dislike of conscription. From the democratic point of view there is, indeed, obviously nothing to be said, other than academically, against conscription in the present crisis. This has been abundantly proved by the great democracies of the world. The Republic of France has submitted to conscription as an absolute necessity, and has indeed found as a leader on the occasion the principal antimilitarist in the country, Gustave Hervé. The Labor Party in Great Britain has warmly supported the Government in what it too has decided is a necessity of the hour, and one of the principal Labor leaders has taken his seat in the war Cabinet which has enforced conscription. The democracy of the United States of America has accepted conscription, in the form of the selective draft, loyally as a necessity of the hour. The Dominion of Canada, with the exception of the Province of Quebec, is strongly in favor of the same policy, whilst, as has been pointed out, in a completely democratic country like Australia only a certain section of the Labor party itself has withstood the demand.

There is, however, one remarkable fact about this question, and it is this, that in the Roman Catholic Province of Quebec returned soldiers have been attacked and wounded in the streets by the anticonscription mobs, which have paraded those streets in opposition to conscription. In the Roman Catholic South of Ireland there has been manifested persistently, the same opposition as in Quebec, though it has been based on an entirely different excuse. For whilst the Irish Roman Catholic bases his opposition on the fact that the country has been denied Home Rule, the Province of Quebec, which enjoys Home Rule, in full, bases its opposition on the plea that the demand is unconstitutional. And now, finally, there comes the opposition from a section of the Labor Party in Australia, and of this section of the Labor Party in Australia it has to be recorded that it is chiefly governed by an organization known as the Catholic Federation.

In order to make this clear it is only necessary to appeal to Caesar, in the person of the Roman Catholic press in Australia. "Catholics," wrote one of its organs, previous to the late election, "must capture the machine itself, and before election time see that all its candidates favorable to the removal of their disabilities are selected." With proper organization and enthusiasm it should be an easy matter to cleanse the Labor Parliamentary machine of the

men who have betrayed them, and the out-and-out bigots." The result of this was seen in the return of the members so selected, with the result that a member of the hierarchy, speaking comparatively lately, declared, "It was because they repudiated so authoritatively conscription in New South Wales that a certain party was returned to power," and he went on to declare that the policy of six months ago was equally necessary as a policy today, since those "who were now attempting to hide and cloud the issue were the very same people who would use any expedient to put another referendum before the people."

There is no difficulty whatever in identifying those who would put another referendum before the people. Mr. Hughes has made it perfectly clear that now that in spite of the anticonscription Labor Party he is again in power, he will if necessary refer the question of conscription again to the people. So the battle is joined, and hence the venomous language in which criticism of the ex-Labor Party chieftain is couched at Yarra Bank, and the vituperation with which every mention of his name is accompanied.

The Call of Duty

THERE are no exemptions in the Liberty Loan draft. Every man, woman, and child in the United States is not only urged, but expected, to contribute toward its triumphant success, and to contribute now, today, within this hour, if possible. Far more than a matter of dollars and cents, of interest, of investment, of temporary inconvenience, of personal self-denial, is involved in this obligation.

Enemies of the Republic and enemies of democracy are hoping, and even predicting, that the loan will fall short of success. Could their hope be realized and their prediction be fulfilled, they would proclaim to their wavering people first, to their wavering allies and sympathizers next, and, lastly, to the doubtful and hesitating throughout the earth, that there is division in the United States, and that the staff of democracy is but a frail reed.

They would say that the democratic bubble had burst; they would point to the great American Republic with derision, and ask their dupes if they were not right in belittling it as an enemy, and in declaring that now, as always, it places the dollar above every other consideration.

In a very large sense, one of the greatest battles of the war will be fought in the United States within the few hours that are to intervene before tomorrow at midday. It is not going beyond the bounds of conservative statement to say that it may be a decisive battle. Its result may encourage the war lords of Europe to keep up the fight longer, or it may bring them to a realization of the fact that all the resources of the United States, without limitation or reserve, are arrayed against the system which they have made odious and unbearable.

Few there are, in the United States today, who cannot subscribe for at least one \$50 Liberty bond. That such a subscription cannot be afforded is an utterly insubstantial assumption. Nobody who can meet the small payments required can afford not to do this little bit for the country. Every material thing its people have, property, income, salary, wages, savings, belongs to the nation, in a time like this. Men can afford to give up everything. Throughout the war-torn countries of Europe, in the last three years, millions have been giving up, and are today ready to give up, everything they possess, and everything that is precious to them, for Liberty.

There are tens of millions in the United States who are not asked, and who will not be asked, to give in proportion to their brothers and sisters across the seas. They are not even asked here to make a sacrifice. They are not asked, in this connection at all events, to pay a tax. They are asked simply to make an investment in an entirely sound security, that their country may be provided with means for performing its full and honorable part in the war.

But they are, above all, confronted with a duty which they cannot evade or ignore, if they are worthy of the land in which they live, of the privileges they enjoy, of the freedom they have inherited. It is as a duty to which they should respond today, this hour, this minute.

Canada and Free Trade

THE demand in Canada, particularly in the Western Provinces of the Dominion, is that the question of reduced tariff duties, with ultimate free trade at least with Great Britain, shall be considered from an economic and not from a partisan standpoint. The farmers in the "prairie" and western sections of Canada have been given a foretaste of what unrestricted trading would mean to them, and to all the people of the Dominion, by the recent action of the Ottawa Government in abolishing the tariff duties on wheat and flour. It is pointed out that both the railroads and the millers in Canada have met the changed conditions without apparent injury, and now the producers express a determination to have continued permanently, if possible, a policy which was announced as a war measure only.

The voluntary action of the Government in removing Canadian wheat and wheat products from the operation of the law imposing export duties thereon, was made economically possible by the provisions of the United States law known as the Wilson-Underwood tariff of 1912, which provides for the free admission of Canadian wheat into the United States when wheat from the United States was given free access to the Canadian markets. Amid conditions existing in Canada prior to the removal of the duty, and due chiefly to the shortage of ocean tonnage, the demand for all except the highest grades of wheat, for export to Great Britain and the Continent, had ceased. But, with higher prices for all grades of wheat prevailing in the United States, much of the Canadian product was sent across the border, although the duty imposed, 10 cents a bushel, reduced the price to the farmer to just that extent. The remission of this duty, according to Roderick McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, will encourage the farmers of Western Canada to increase the produc-

tion, of wheat as much as possible. Added benefits, he says, will come with free access to the United States markets of oats, barley, flax, potatoes, and other products of the land. The victory gained by the farmers has prompted the demand that their rights shall be recognized in respect to the markets in which they buy, as well as in regard to those in which they sell. This recognition, according to W. H. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, and president also of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, will go far toward building up the prosperity of Western Canada.

People of the agricultural sections of Canada, like those of the corresponding sections in the United States, claim to see but slight direct benefit to themselves in the operation of a protective tariff. They demand the privilege of buying those commodities necessary to their welfare or comfort in the markets where those articles are offered at the lowest price. It is estimated that each of the 200,000 farm homes of Western Canada is assessed between \$200 and \$250 annually, or a total of \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000, by a system which the owners insist returns them not a dollar in corresponding benefits. Added to this is an estimated indirect tax upon the residents of the same section, not engaged in farming, of \$60,000,000 annually, making a total contribution from a nonparticipating section of the Empire of approximately \$100,000,000 a year. The farmers insist that this unnecessary and unequal burden has driven thousands of families from the farms which they sought to improve, thus materially restricting the natural production of the land at a time when every bushel of grain is needed as never before.

Sentiment seems to be increasing among Canadian farmers, and among the consuming class generally, that tariff duty reductions should be granted now as a measure of common justice. They insist that they are already burdened sufficiently by the increased cost of all necessities, due to conditions brought about by the war, and that the Government is not dealing fairly with them in compelling them to contribute to the protection of industries which are reaping benefits from the manufacture of commodities demanded for export. This feeling is, it is said, shared in the eastern sections of the Dominion, although the people of the latter sections perhaps derive an indirect benefit from the protective tariff system.

Janina

JANINA has always attracted the eye of the traveler. Thus Holland, more than a hundred years ago, described it in his "Travels," as did also Hughes in his "Travels in Greece," some fifteen years later, not to mention the stories of the Frenchman Pouqueville, or Byron's impressions in "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." The position of the city is, indeed, strikingly picturesque. At the foot of the gray limestone mass of Mt. Mitzeke, which shoulders its way up to a height of 1500 feet, amidst the hills extending north from the Gulf of Arta, there is a valley partly filled by a lake, and Janina is built on the slopes of a slight eminence, stretching down to the wafer on the western shore.

Just about a hundred years ago, Janina was one of the commonest places of mention in Europe. It was the seat of the famous Ali Pasha, the Lion of Janina, as he was called, and the story of Janina is the story of Ali Pasha. A hundred tales, for the most part largely mythical, are told about this remarkable man, who, from being an illiterate brigand, with but one ambition, namely, the recovery of his father's beylik, which had been seized by hostile tribesmen, rose to be undisputed ruler of Epirus, Albania, and Thessaly. His first notable achievement was the recovery from his enemies of the town of Tepeleni, of which his father had been bey, and after he had made himself secure in his new possession, in characteristic fashion, he entered upon the first of those astute negotiations with Constantinople, for which he afterwards became famous. The result was that he was commissioned by the Sultan to chastise the rebellious Pasha of Scutari. He fulfilled his commission with the utmost thoroughness, and then, to his horror, discovered that the Pasha of Delvion also was rebellious, and in need of chastisement, and so he chastised him.

For his signal services, the Sultan appointed him lieutenant to the Dewand Pasha of Rumelia. One of his first duties was to suppress brigandage, and this gave him the opportunity he sought. He exacted large tribute from the brigands, in exchange for leaving them alone, whilst he silenced all complaints on the shores of the Bosphorus by dispatching to Constantinople a generous share of his gains. Finally, in 1788, he was nominated to the pashalik of Janina, and this marked the first great period in his career. From the high places of Janina, Ali Pasha began to enlarge the borders of his ambitions. His model was the famous Dey of Algiers, and he dreamed of the establishment in the Mediterranean of a great sea power, which should embrace, not only all Albania, but Thessaly and Greece as well. An opportunity soon opened out to him to make, at any rate, a beginning. The Venetian Republic, which had hitherto prevented his march on the coast, had been blotted out by Napoleon, and its extinction offered Ali Pasha his great chance. With supreme disregard of Constantinople, he opened negotiations with Napoleon, professed a passion for republican ideas, and was ultimately intrusted with the work of suppressing the "aristocratic" tribes of the coast.

Some two years later, however, he was fighting with equal fervor against the French, and managing, in spite of his many enemies at Constantinople, to retain the confidence of the Sultan. The first years of the Nineteenth Century found him at the height of his power. His court at Janina was the center of a strange semibarbaric culture, and, as has been said, many travelers visited the city, and left descriptions of what they saw. Throughout his dominions, for so they might justly be called, Ali Pasha maintained an effective, though savage, discipline, and a thousand ballads were woven round him extolling his prowess. Even today, his portrait is still a treasured possession in the cottage of many a mountaineer. The end of it all was the end that might have

been expected. Ali's authority gradually came to overshadow completely that of the Sultan, and at last the Sultan determined to put an end to it. For two years the ruler of Janina held his own against all the resources of the Ottoman Empire, in spite of the defection of his vassals, but, in the end, he was obliged to submit, and an assassin's blow, as he left the Grand Vizier's tent, after negotiating terms of surrender, ended in violence a career given over to little else. As for Janina, it gradually sank back into the comparative obscurity in which Ali Pasha, at the threshold of his career, had found it. Always, to a large extent, Greek in population, its capture by the Greeks, during the Balkan wars of four years ago, was hailed with special rejoicing in Athens. The town was formally ceded to Greece by the Treaty of Bucharest, and now it has been occupied by the Italians, "in order to keep open a way through to the Allies in Macedonia."

Notes and Comments

TALKING about possible marching tunes for the United States Army at the front, and the need of an air having something of the swing and lilt of "Tipperary," will not something approaching the desirable be found when the American regimental bands in France strike up "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight"?

A RECENT writer, an earnest and devoted allotment holder in England, has, it appears, been finding money, in the most literal meaning of that word, in his allotment. It was a little copper coin, which bore the inscription "Petrus II, D. G. C. Imp. et Perp. Bras. Def." As the writer explains, this Peter II was the second and last "constitutional Emperor and perpetual defender" of Brazil. He was dethroned in 1889, after a reign of over fifty years. The little coin, which had traveled so far, was, of course, treasure-trove, and the law of the land provides that, in default of finding the owner, it shall revert to the crown. Its face value is given as 10 reis, or about one-fifth of a penny, but its value in the market is a question for numismatists.

THE Ozark Mountains, which divide Arkansas from Missouri, are wonderfully picturesque, and one of their features, which has come to be known as "The Phantom Pool," is quite a curiosity. Adventurous visitors have been bringing back, from time to time, the story of the mysterious deception it practices upon the human vision, but there are always skeptics. Recently a party of Nebraskans set out for the place with the purpose of removing all doubt. The rains had been very heavy, and streams and ponds in the mountains were everywhere overflowing their banks. All the conditions were favorable to upsetting the claim that the pool was always empty. The members of the group were overjoyed, upon looking down from an eminence, to find that the pool appeared to be full to the brim. Coming to its edge, however, they found it empty. And now they are encountering skepticism themselves.

THERE is always more than one way of approaching a problem, but obviously the nearest route is the most direct. This the women of Toronto seem to realize. They have, no doubt, observed the methods pursued elsewhere in dealing with the matter of high prices for food, and have been convinced that these methods are often ineffective. The result is, now that the time has come for Toronto women to protest against the high price of bread, that they have not demanded an investigation, but simply demanded bread at lower prices.

FEW of the many philanthropic institutions which the war has brought forth are, surely, deserving of more cordial support than the British Prisoners of War Book Scheme, the object of which is to supply British prisoners of war "in enemy or neutral countries" with educational books. Beginning with a request from three men at Ruhlleben for serious books for the purpose of study, the organization now dispatches, at regular intervals, many thousands of works, on natural science, art, letters, and industry, to various internment camps in Germany and elsewhere. When it is remembered that the prisoners of war, like the new armies, are composed of men from all sections of the community, it can readily be understood how great a work the organization is carrying out.

IN THE Mid-West of the United States it is a mark of popular favor to be known by one's first name, and a mark of still greater favor to be known by one's first name in an abbreviated form. If a first name will not lend itself to abbreviation, then a well-intentioned twist in its construction, or a friendly nickname, will answer all purposes. Nobody in that section, who was in touch and in sympathy with the simple customs of the people, ever thought of saying Eugene Field, or James Whitcomb Riley; it was always "Gene" for the one, and "Jim" for the other. Thus, it is not Samuel Ellsworth Kiser who is soon to leave Chicago and become editor of the Dayton (Ohio) News. The newspaper to which he has been called recognizes the fact that Samuel Ellsworth Kiser would be altogether too formal and cold, so it is introducing him to its readers as "Sam." "Sam" Kiser has, of late, been quoted quite as widely as any other American poet or prose writer of the lighter mood.

BY THE way, he is a brother-in-law of Wilbur Dick Nesbit, another Chicago poet whose reputation has recently been greatly augmented by the production of some stirring patriotic verse, notably, "Your Flag and My Flag," which has been recommended as a national song. It would be doing Wilbur Dick Nesbit a grave injustice to permit it to be inferred that his name is so spoken in the Mid-West. As an evidence of the high regard in which he is held, both as a writer and as a taxpayer, he is called "Bill" for short, and he answers smilingly and naturally to that appellation. And by the way again, while "Sam" Kiser's native State is Pennsylvania, and "Bill" Nesbit's native State is Ohio, and while both have for years resided in Illinois, the two are Indianans, in a strictly literary sense.